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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is Power—and the
way to keep up with modern
Knowledge is to read a good
Newspaper.

Vol. XIX. Five Cents per Copy. BEREA, MADISON COUNTY KENTUCKY, JANUARY 24, 1918. One Dollar per Year. No. 30.

The Fourteen Specifications on Peace

The world is at attention!
President Wilson's address filled with soberness and truth silences, in a world of distress, all conflicting sentiment.
We predict his fourteen specifications on peace, with few modifications will prove the final form of peace terms.
The magnificent spirit of righteousness is a pre-eminent quality of the address. There is no bitterness, no vengeance, no threatening, no showing of teeth, but a straightforward proposal based upon a deep sense of justice for all parties concerned.
We predict, unless some unforeseen complications arise, 1918 will see the signing of peace terms and the end of hostilities; but, with this the greatest battle of the war seems yet to be fought and the darkest days yet to come to Germany. May God hasten a just peace and terminate the reign of militarism on the earth.

Revival Secrets

The working of the Holy Spirit in the hearts of men is no secret on the part of God. The secret if any lies within or without the reach of His workers and Evangelists, just as they may be open to, or unresponsive of the Holy Ghost.
The pent-up press of His people as to their freedom is due to this one lack; the absence of the Holy Spirit.
Much of the success in the great revival meetings is due to the co-operation of His people with His special men and women whom we term evangelists. The ability that these specialists may possess is utilized. Their common language and expression have their weight. "Hitting the saw dust trail" is one that belongs to Mr. Sunday only and would be without significance if used by another. God uses the talents that are loaned to His people.
What are yours for extending His kingdom? Are you ready to co-operate with Dr. Williams in our coming series of meetings? Have you that freedom necessary?

From Camp to College, and Then to France!

Berea Receives a Master Preacher for the Coming Revival

Great revivals mark Berea's history under the leadership of such men as President Frost, Doctor Lamar, the Revs. Knight and Neighbour, whose services honored of God have turned hundreds of young lives to the path of life.
This year Berea is especially fortunate in securing the father of the Tabernacle Movement, Dr. M. B. Williams, President of the Association of Evangelists, for the annual revival meetings in the College. He is a lecturer of ability, a powerful preacher, a successful revivalist of wide experience, Oklahoma, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa bear ample witness to his power in hundreds of conversions. Naturally such a man is in demand.

The Y. M. C. A. have him now at Camp Taylor, Louisville, holding services every day for the men in khaki. His influence there is certainly marked and he is doing great good with the large audiences that gather nightly to hear him.

He comes to Berea from Camp Taylor for just one week of service, and later after concluding his work at Louisville he is scheduled to sail

for France to work in the Y. M. C. A. huts at the front.
Every Christian man and woman



DR. M. B. WILLIAMS

in College and town, every Christian student, should pray most earnestly for God's blessing to rest on his coming. February 3rd to 10th is the date.

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"I like THE CITIZEN very much and look for it each week as I enjoy the letters and other news and hope it will be taken in every home in Kentucky." How much happier would many a home be if THE CITIZEN were permitted to be a weekly visitor.

"I am enclosing money order for THE CITIZEN another year. I want it in the 'Trenches Over There.' THE CITIZEN is like a confidential friend, and it so often takes the place of letter. I don't get."

"I am receiving THE CITIZEN and it certainly dispels gloom which every soldier must face at times. THE CITIZEN fills a place in my life which letters and other periodicals have failed for they cannot give me the information of the College and my old friends that THE CITIZEN does each week."

There is no use talking, THE CITIZEN does please the boys who are fighting our battle. Why not add a little sunshine to your friends' lives by sending them THE CITIZEN a year? We make every change of address on our mailing list as soon as notified. Help win the war by keeping the boys in good spirits.

A Berea boy who is in the service of his country writes that he can't get off to Sunday School but by having THE CITIZEN he is able to keep up his Sunday School lessons and enjoys the news from home. If you have a friend in the service you will do him a greater favor than you know by sending him THE CITIZEN as a present.

IN OUR OWN STATE

A campaign of patriotic education for Kentucky, especially for the rural districts, is to be conducted by the State Council of Defense with a view to arousing the people of the State to the meaning of the war.

Chief of Police F. E. Messer, fifty years old of Hazard, was tabbed in the neck while making an arrest and is lying at his home in a critical condition. William Summers, nine foreman at the Walker's Branch mine, is in jail suffering from a bullet wound through the leg, held for stabbing Messer. Summers, who is about fifty years old, was arrested by Messer on a charge of drinking.

Clayton Campbell and Frank Hubble were arrested at Whitesburg on warrants sworn out by Judge Samuel Collins charging them with bootlegging whiskey. Quick justice was meted out to them, and the former was assessed a fine of \$200.00 and twenty days in jail, the latter \$100.00 and twenty days in jail.

John Taylor, aged thirty-five, an engineer on the Norfolk & Western, east of Whitesburg, was killed and two others injured in a freight wreck which smashed several cars at a point near Coalburn. Taylor was pinned under debris of the cars for several hours, and when finally taken out was dead.

An automobile smash-up occurred at a point near the Virginia border, Letcher County, when machines driven by Doctor Cox and Orbin Carter came together. Both machines were masses of ruins. One of the three passengers on Carter's car was seriously injured; others given narrow escapes.

When the task of copying the names and addresses on the 175,000 food pledge cards signed by the people of Kentucky is completed permanent organization of the food supply army in this State will be completed.

Vindication of the course of Geo. L. Sehon, superintendent, other officers and the Executive Committee and State Board of Directors of the Kentucky Children's Home Society in their conduct of the affairs of the society was contained in the report of the findings of Eustace L. Williams, Commissioner of the Circuit Court, which was submitted Tuesday.

The car shortage situation remains serious in the Elkhorn coal fields surrounding Whitesburg, while reports from both the Cumberland and Big Sandy valley say practically the same conditions exist. Not until the weather conditions make a general improvement will the car situation improve, is the opinion of operators. Coal from the Elkhorn field goes to the Great Lakes' markets and the heavy snow and intense cold have tied up the cars.

Individuals and business organizations must report to revenue collectors each payment of \$800 or more made during 1917 to any person or corporation. Officials estimate that between 12,000,000 and 20,000,000 returns must be made under this regulation, which replaces the provision of the old law that income taxes were to be withheld at the source, and will furnish the Government information for checking up income tax returns.

Strict orders have been issued to enlisted men and officers at Camp Zachary Taylor warning them to maintain secrecy of all military activities at the cantonment. The order says: "Grave and avoidable danger to the safety of our forces and the success of our operations is being caused by the giving of information by officers and enlisted men to members of their families, their friends and the public in general."

Serious Railroad Wreck
The early North bound passenger train met with what might have been a very serious wreck one mile south of Conway this morning. The train was being pulled by a double header when the second engine left the track accompanied by five cars. The engineer and fireman were injured but it is thought not seriously. Express messenger and postal (Continued on Page Five)

GARFIELD ORDER NECESSARY TO WIN--WILSON

President Consulted by Fuel Chief Before Drastic Action Was Taken.

U. S. INDUSTRIES SHUT DOWN

Exemption Rulings Indicate Effect of Mandate Will Be Less Drastic Than Expected—War Work Is Rushed and Ships Will Be Able to Sail Soon.

Washington, Jan. 21.—With both branches of congress railing against the drastic order of Fuel Administrator Garfield, but with the business men of the nation loyally responding to the terms of that order, the 28 states east of the Mississippi river virtually suspended manufacturing industry.

The president issued a brief statement to the people of the United States justifying the Garfield order as a necessity of war, and the fuel administrator issued a supplemental statement outlining the situation as it exists.

"Order Necessary"—Wilson.
President Wilson issued the following statement:

"I was, of course, consulted by Mr. Garfield before the fuel order was issued and fully agreed with him that it was necessary, much as I regretted the necessity.

"This war calls for many sacrifices, and sacrifices of the sort called for by this order are infinitely less than sacrifices of life which might otherwise be involved.

"It is absolutely necessary to get the ships away. It is absolutely necessary to relieve the congestion at the ports and upon the railways. It is absolutely necessary that our people should be warned in their homes if nowhere else, and halfway measures would not have accomplished the desired ends.

Calls on People for Sacrifice.
"If action such as this had not been taken we should have limped along from day to day with a slowly improving condition of affairs with regard to the shipment of food or coal, but without such immediate relief as had become absolutely necessary because of the congestions of traffic which have been piling up for the last few months.

"I have every confidence that the result of the action of this sort will justify it and that the people of the country will loyally and patriotically respond to necessities of this kind as they have to every other sacrifice involved in the war.

"We are upon a war footing and I am confident that the people of the United States are willing to observe the same sort of discipline that might be involved in the actual conflict itself."

Letter to Senate.

Doctor Garfield's letter to the senate follows:

"Permit me to confirm the message which I sent to you by Mr. Baker, clerk of the senate.

"It is my earnest desire that the members of the senate should know that as an executive officer of the government I would not willingly treat a request of the senate with other than the greatest respect. The order suspending the operation of industrial plants in portions of the United States was issued only after deliberate consideration, and will, I firmly believe, aid effectively in providing coal for domestic consumers, for the prompt bunkering of the carrying necessary for the war of the serious congestion of the docks and at many points in the section covered by the order.

Delay Would Add Confusion.
"I still believe I should stand. To delay the application of the order would only add to the congestion. It would be but natural that industry, in the interval, would redouble its efforts to increase supplies on hand.

"To permit factories with a coal supply to operate during the period of suspension would allow many producing articles least essential to the war to continue, while some producing articles the most essential would be compelled to shut down. Moreover, continued production by those well supplied with coal would delay if not defeat the relief contemplated by the order.

"I should add that the resolution was presented to me at 6:35 p. m. yesterday afternoon, and that the order was signed at 5:45."

Lawrence Made Aid to Haig.

London, Jan. 21.—Among the many drastic changes Field Marshal Haig is making at British headquarters in France, according to the Times, is the appointment of Lieut. Gen. Sir Herbert A. Lawrence as his chief of staff.

SHORT LINES RELEASED

U. S. Not to Take Over All Railroads, Says McAdoo.

Need for War Purposes (he Test, but Nobody Is to Be "Ripped Up the Back."

Washington, Jan. 21.—Director General McAdoo was summoned before the senate interstate commerce committee to explain the operation of government administration of railroads.

Mr. McAdoo said certain so-called short line railroads would be released from government operation as soon as investigations now under way determined that such operation was not necessary.

In explaining the purposes of the administration railroad legislation, Mr. McAdoo said he did not propose to keep control of any unnecessary lines or have the government compensate those not taken over.

"As far as I can see after three weeks' preliminary investigation," said Mr. McAdoo, "I don't contemplate taking over any roads not necessary for the government's war purposes, and if some interests necessarily get hurt by it, they will have to stand it."

Director McAdoo was told by senators that small independent short lines feared bankruptcy if the government took control of the large trunk lines and that the government should take over all railroads, large or small.

"I can't tell yet what will be essential for the purposes of the war," Mr. McAdoo replied. "The treasury, already overburdened, can't be called upon to reimburse for real, imaginary or indirect injury. I don't think the government should draft into its service a needless railroad any more than it should draft a cripple into the military service. There is no intention to do any injustice to the short lines. They will be helped as far as possible, consistent with the needs of the nation."

Chairman Smith suggested that the short lines are in a difficult situation because of the sudden transition of the transportation systems from a competitive to a controlled basis.

"It seems to me," Mr. McAdoo replied, "that the short lines are hollering before they're hit. The bill ought to provide compensation for railroads only that are really used and injured."

"There is no disposition to rip anybody up the back. It's the government's desire to treat small as well as big roads as equitably as is possible as far as is compatible with public use and interest. All the lines excluded from government control ought to be kept going, encouraged and treated by the government with utmost fairness and consideration."

Senator Robinson (Dem.) of Arkansas asked Mr. McAdoo to tell the committee why government operation of railroads was necessary.

Mr. McAdoo replied that he did not think he could add anything to what already had been said, but he thought it necessary to get better co-operation of the transportation systems for the war.

"Is it your opinion that the congestion of the railroads resulted from lack of facilities or the lack of proper use?" asked Chairman Smith.

"Both. It grew out of the lack of facilities and the failure of the separate railroads to co-ordinate."

AGREE TO SPLIT UP RUSSIA

Partitioning of Country, Said to Be Plan of Executive Committee of the Bolsheviks.

Stockholm, Jan. 21.—The central executive committee of the Soviet (bolshevik) has consented to the partitioning of Russia, said a dispatch from Petrograd. The plan is to set up a confederation of national republics, each to have its own government, but all to be loosely under the authority of Petrograd.

The plan is included in a general program of reform, drawn up for presentation to the constituent assembly.

Among the other provisions in the list of reforms are these:
Confiscation of banks, mines, industries, railways, forests, and all the land by the bolshevik government.

TROTSKY TURNS ON FRIEND

Bolshevik Leader, Supreme in Russia, Imprisons Man to Whom He Owes His Liberty.

Stockholm, Sweden, Jan. 21.—A protest published by the Social Democratic shows that the bolsheviks have confined in the S. S. Peter and Paul fortress in Petrograd a number of socialist opponents of Foreign Minister Trotsky, including several of the most prominent of the former revolutionary leaders in Russia. Among them is M. Bramson, who has been known since the first days as a tireless agitator for freedom. It was he who succeeded in having Trotsky liberated by the provisional government.

WORLD NEWS

During the week there has been much activity on the western front of the war. German soldiers have been pouring into Belgium in large numbers in preparation for some move. What the nature of this will be is not yet apparent. At present the attacks are being made at various points and not centered in one great drive. The English casualties have been growing greater and average about three thousand a day.

The peace conference at Brest-Litovsk is not reaching any decisive result. Neither side will give in on the matter of removing the German troops from soil of Russian Poland where they are established. The bolshevik leader, Trotsky, in leaving the conference desired the German foreign minister to know that the plan to secure a peace was not to be considered as needed. The militarist party, however, are not likely to meet the terms made by the Russians.

Turkey has signified a desire to make peace terms with Russia and has offered large concessions to that end. Among others is a provision for the free passage of the Dardanelles of which Russia has been deprived for years. Russia, however, is unwilling to make the peace because it requires the giving up of some places in Asia Minor now held by her.

The Ex-Premier of France, M. Caillaux, is becoming more deeply involved in the charge for treason against him. He is known to have had relations with German agents, and would have blocked his country from resisting Germany's purposes if he had been able. For some time he has been in South America and when he left the German government ordered that he be spared if the vessel in which he was a passenger should be sunk. The revelation of the case is partly due to correspondence to German agents taken by the secret service of the United States. This evidence was turned over to France at her request.

The Constituent Assembly which was to frame a constitution for Russia, opened during the week. The bolshevik party expected to control it and to shape a government after their own desire. It soon became evident that they could not do this and the Assembly was dissolved. A violent struggle is likely to follow and new elements in the Russian situation may soon make themselves felt. The two leaders, Lenin and Trotsky, are in conflict because of jealousy and different opinions, and confusion increases.

The peace feeling is growing very strong in Austria-Hungary. The foreign minister, Czernin, not long since expressed the belief that the Wilson terms might become the basis of a settlement. There are violent strikes on the railroads and elsewhere and the Emperor Karl is not disposed to follow the expansionist policy of the military party of Germany. Moreover, the food shortage is most severe in Austria of all the countries at war.

Doctor Usher, a missionary from Turkey, is traveling in the United States and has many important things to say. He gives some impressions of Turkey that differ from the common reports. According to these statements the bulk of the Turkish people are not in sympathy with the action of their government in joining the central powers but they have been helpless to oppose. It is charged that Germany has stripped Turkey of its gold money, taking something over \$700,000,000, and leaving its place only the German paper notes. It is reported that a quarter of a million Turkish soldiers, under German leadership in the Palestine campaign, have deserted.

A commission of Mexicans has started for Japan on a Japanese vessel. They speak of their purpose as legitimate, since they are to make a treaty with Japan and arrange for the purchase of munitions of war. Such a movement is naturally an object of interest and perhaps of suspicion to the United States but there is yet no reason to believe that the object of the commission is anything else than a proper exchange.

University Column

THE WAR AND SOUTHERN PROBLEMS

Perhaps few college men realize the tremendous changes which the war is bringing about in the South. Almost every phase of life is feeling this influence. In no place is this change more marked than in the supply of labor.

The war has opened a great new industry for making munitions. Thousands of men and women have been crowded into these plants. The places of manual labor vacated by these white workers have been filled by colored people. Hence nearly half a million Negroes have gone North during the last eighteen months or two years.

This means that thousands of acres of land in the South are lying idle because there are no laborers to plant and cultivate the crops. This is costing the South millions each month. Doctor Branson, of the University of North Carolina, said last summer in an address delivered at the Blue Ridge Association, that we were a quarter of a billion dollars poorer in crop values in 1917 because of the Negro Migration.

This large migration of farm laborers means higher farm wages on account of scarcity of supply. Rise in farm wages means rise in labor power in mills, factories and all other industries, which in turn means increase in cost of production and hence increase in living expense for every last man. But higher wages is not the only reason why Negroes are going North. If you read Negro papers or hear Negroes speak you will find the trouble goes deeper. Listen to this indictment published in a Negro paper as an open letter from a Georgia Negro to Governor Brown, speaking of the labor agencies who have lured the Negro North. He says: "First, the mob violence and the lynchings; second, injustice in the courts; third, paying first-class railroad fare for fourth-class service; fourth, insults to their women and themselves on railroads and street cars; fifth, insults in public places, elevators and on the streets; sixth, the right to vote and to bear arms in defense of their State denied; seventh, poor pay for their labor on the farms and public works, while convicts are often used to do the work free labor should be doing; eighth, poor schools for their children; ninth, no agricultural schools for their children, while they are taxed to pay for such schools for the children for their white friends; tenth, taxation without representation in the management of the government; eleventh, no representation on the juries; twelfth, in some cities and towns, no parks, playgrounds, or swimming pools for their children, yet they are taxed to provide such for the children of their white friends; thirteenth, segregation into the sickly parts of the cities where the streets are poorly kept and often neglected; fourteenth, poor encouragement for their efforts to do right; fifteenth, the white Church and its Christianity in the State, so far as I have been able to learn, except in a few cases of sporadic nature in the Southern Methodist, Southern Presbyterian and the Episcopal Churches, is silent and passive on these wrongs. These, Mr. Brown, are a few of the labor agencies who are taking our colored people away from Georgia and the South. Deep down in your heart, do you blame them? Can you blame them?"

We college men ought to be the first to understand these conditions. We ought to know the facts. We cannot afford to miss our chance to help our Southland in this hour of great need. Every man of us should study first hand what this migration of Negro labor means and should do our best to meet the situation. The call of the hour is for clear cut knowledge. Get some books and read on the problem. Ask some man to speak in your college. Start a study group led by some professor. Get busy if you want to help your nation in an hour of need.

Self-Pity; Self-Praise.

Half the world is gnawed by the beast Self Pity and the other half is bitten by the beast Self Praise. It is better to chain both these animals and go out free and unconcerned about self. All this concern about self is the misfortune which dogs the man who has not related himself to the one universal law.

Worth Knowing.

He who always receives and never gives acquires, as a matter of course a narrow, contracted, selfish character. His soul has no expansion, no benevolent impulses, no elevation of aim. He learns to feel and think and care only for himself.

College Column

The intersociety debate of last Saturday was a very successful one, and reflects much credit upon the teams themselves, the societies, and the department. The effects of the many weeks of preparation were apparent in the carefully organized briefs, the thoroughly mastered arguments, and the fluent and easy delivery of all the speakers. Perhaps the only thing that would have improved the debate, from the standpoint of the audience, would have been a little more spontaneous vigor and enthusiasm in its presentation. Even in the rebuttals, some of the speakers seemed to be slightly cold toward the subject matter they were presenting. After the evidence was all in, there was little to choose from the two teams. The affirmative gained the decision, we believe, because of its deeper analysis of the question, its subtler and more comprehensive grasp of the fundamental issues, and its skill in refutation. Our opinion is that the winning Phi Delta team demonstrated exceptional strength in handling the more difficult side of a difficult question.

Monday afternoon, January 14, the winter term dormitory reception was held at Ladies Hall, instead of Parsons Hall. The young men all declared that having the girls as hostesses proved to be a very pleasant innovation. The brief inspection of rooms was followed by a program, consisting of a few musical numbers and a reading by Miss Welsh, after which light refreshments were served.

DEAN BOWERSOX CALLED TO HER HOME

Dean Bowersox was called home last Tuesday by the sudden death of her mother. In a letter recently received she expressed her deep appreciation for the sympathy of her Berea friends and for the beautiful flowers sent by the faculty and the College Department.

She writes that her mother was at church the evening before at a revival service, and went to bed about ten o'clock as well as usual. At seven o'clock the next morning she was found apparently still sleeping. "She had slipped into God's arms while she was asleep without ever awakening."

REVIEW OF "ALMETTA OF GABRIEL'S RUN"

Miss Welsh

Among the new holiday books is "Almetta of Gabriel's Run." This delightful and appreciative study of the mountain people is by Mrs. Louise S. Murdock, wife of the President of Witherspoon College, Buckhorn, Kentucky. Mrs. Murdock has long lived and worked among the people she so sympathetically describes, and the book is the result of her own experience. No one who knows and loves the mountain people can fail to appreciate these kindly and discriminating sketches, and to those who do not know them but would know them right the book will be a good introduction to a people who, though living plainly, think nobly, and have much to teach the "furriners" who come among them.

There is an interesting thread of narration running through the book which holds the attention throughout, and one becomes deeply interested in the fortunes of Almetta, the delightful heroine of the book.

Lumber Preservation.

It has recently been discovered that gum lumber when immersed in pure gummed spirits of turpentine lasts many years longer when exposed to open air. The usual method of treating the lumber is to give it three coatings and allow it to thoroughly dry after each one.

MAJ. KENDALL BANNING



Major Banning, who is doing good work in organizing the photographic division of the United States army signal corps.

Academy Column

In this time of stress and national crisis, the eyes of our nation are turned upon the highest legislative body of the United States. In like manner are the eyes of the Academy turned upon its highest literary society, known as the Senate—and spread only to that body for which it was named. This group of young men have been doing some big work during the last four months; and they are still improving. Many of them are planning to enter the oratorical contest on prohibition, which is to be held in the Academy. We are expecting great things of these young men, who meet to discuss our country's affairs.

L. D. L.

LIFE

If to you life is dark and dreary, You still have this to remember: To make your life more cheery You must live for your Defender.

God hath given you comfort, And you, who have given Him none, Cannot retain this comfort When your life here on earth is done.

If just for yourself you are living, And have that of no other way, Just change your life to giving, And your comfort will surely stay.

To you, for whom life is a sorrow, Never thinking of anything new, You would find a better tomorrow If you'd just stop thinking of "you."

God hath given a pathway, And you, who have taken it not, If you'll but follow it half way You will never want to stop.

If your life you are dreaming, The problem is up to you— To start right in "threading," Many more things to do.

Just how should we think of life, And what can we afford? It is one big joyous strife, And then comes our reward.

—Dorothy Wilson.

MISS HELEN D. MCCORMICK



Miss Helen D. McCormick has entered upon her duties as an assistant district attorney in New York city. Her excellent work as state factory inspector brought her to the attention of District Attorney Lewis of Kings county. Miss McCormick is thirty years old and is a graduate of the Brooklyn law school. She was admitted to the bar five years ago. She has always been an active worker for woman suffrage, being chairman of the Tenth assembly district.

Cultivate Your Aspirations.

Very few people are satisfied with the work they are doing. Many of them have aspirations for something better, more congenial. If you have any natural leaning toward a higher grade of work, says Physical Culture Magazine, don't strive to put it out of your mind, but try to keep it very much in your mind. It may indicate a field for which you are especially gifted. If you have any ambitions, cultivate them. It is only those who dare to follow the guiding star of destiny by encouraging and cultivating these aspirations who ultimately move forward to their realization.

To Cut Paper.

When you lose your knife or do not have a pair of scissors at hand for cutting the paper a common pin or needle of any kind serves the purpose admirably, says Popular Science Monthly. If it is a single sheet from which the clipping is to be removed, lay the part on another paper, hold the pin slantwise so that the point will follow around the clipping, just as if tracing its outline. Pass back over the scratch with the point in the lead and you will be surprised how smoothly the pin cuts the paper.

Normal Column

FROM CAMP JOHNSTON

Jacksonville, Fla., January 6, 1918.

Dear Normal Friends: After three weeks of army life at Camp Johnston we have gained some impressions that would perhaps not be amiss if we should share a few of them with you. You have heard so much of army life of late that it would be monotonous to you for us to rehearse the ups and downs (rather the outs and ins, as it is in the army), of "raw recruits." But you will no doubt be interested to know something of Uncle Sam's "Baby Camp," as ours is called.

Camp Joseph E. Johnston is located twelve miles from Jacksonville, Fla., on the St. Johns River. It is said that nowhere in the country can there be found a more ideal camp—both from the standpoint of location and construction than the baby camp. The name baby camp has been attached to it because it is the last addition to the cantonments for the training of America's fighting forces.

The site is indeed most ideal. Lying as it does upon a slight rise, the camp is well drained and the soil is of such a character that mud and slush is almost unknown. It is surrounded on one side by the beautiful St. Johns and on the other three by beautiful groves, and it is picturesque to behold.

One man told us that the rapidity with which the camp was constructed was little short of marvelous. Said he, "It was as though a magician had moved his wand over the scene and buildings began to appear all over the ground. It was nothing unusual for a visitor entering the ground to pass a given point and on his return to find that a large building had been erected and the carpenter work completed while he was inside."

It is a wooden city, and sprang up in sixty days. Where a short time ago only trees stood there is today a city of several thousand people, and everything is life and bustle about the place. Within a short time a brick roadway will be running throughout the entire camp.

Another phase, perhaps, of interest is the significance of its name. Those familiar with the pages of American history know Joseph E. Johnston too well for need of comment. You no doubt remember that he served as Quartermaster for our armies in the Mexican War, and as Commander-in-chief of the Confederate Army until he was shot from his horse in the battle of the "Seven Pines."

It seems very appropriate that this camp, where men of the reunited armies—those of the North and the South, now sons of one country, meet in good fellowship to prepare for a common cause, should bear the name of this noble Son of the Southland who was loyal both to his country and to his section.

You are no doubt getting tired of this long account and we don't blame you, but we can't conclude without a word of appreciation to you and all our Berea friends. We can never forget the send-off we received at the hands of the Normal boys, and the department as a whole. It stirs our hearts to be more courageous and hold up amid tainted languages and army gossip the Christian principles we received while at Berea.

On December 13, 1917, our train rolled away from our dear old Berea. We parted from her with fond memories, memories that will follow us throughout our lives. At times when we are on our bunks and our minds are wandering back thru this beautiful land of ours they seem to focus on Berea and we can again hear the voices of the fellows that were singing, when the shrieks of the locomotive that took us away made everything behind silent, but still the singing rings in our ears and we can realize as never before the meaning of the dear old songs, "We Are All Good Fellows" and "There'll Be Love in Old Phi Delta," etc.

With best regards to all Bereans, we remain,

Most sincerely yours

Robert E. Miller,

Ernest B. Hill.

P. S.—Remember that we are always glad to hear from our Berea friends and we are expecting a few more of them to come across. Address: Camp Johnston, Block H. 15, Jacksonville, Fla.

SGT. JAMES B. CAUDILL WRITES DOCTOR MCALLISTER

Co. "D" 316th Engineers,

Camp Lewis, Washington,

January 5th, 1918.

Dear Friend:

The Army is growing so that my

Vocational Column

Arthur Stanley and James Allen from Henderson, enrolled in the Carpentry department Monday. Miss Nettie Rice from Rice Station, entered in the Domestic Science work last week.

AROUND THE FIRESIDE

Vocational girls are enjoying more than ever the use of their Reception Rooms these cold Sundays. It is here that they can meet around the cheerful fireplace and with their teacher-in-charge enjoy the popping of corn, visiting together, and the reading of good books.

A group of Vocational students with Dr. and Mrs. Lichwardt as conductors had a very delightful sleigh ride around 'The Horn' on evening last week.

VOCATIONAL vs ACADEMY

On Monday of this week the opening game of the eliminating series of Departmental basketball was played between the Vocational and Academy Departments. Neither team was at its best because of lack of practice. The Vocational team proved itself superior by a score of 18 to 15. The spirit of each team was fine and the play was clean.

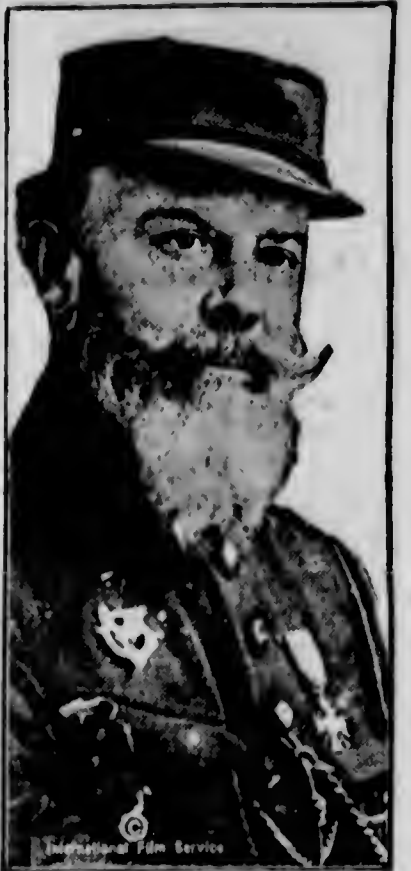
The spirit of the Vocational girls in their yelling did much to inspire Combs and Wiseman, as well as other members of the team, to their greatest efforts. This is a good start for Vocational and we expect to keep it up. Watch this column next week for the results of the Vocational and Normal game to be played next Monday.

address changes often, and at present I am with the National Engineers. I came here last March and took part in the surveying of this Cantonment, and in September I was transferred here per War Department Order to help organize the National Engineers. Just how well I have succeeded is to see the company perform. I would enjoy explaining many things, but we are not to give information in detail. I will say there is a difference in the way enlisted and Drafted men perform their duty.

I am delighted in the way Berea boys have stepped forward as officers; and such men as they will win this war. I, too, would enjoy a chance at one of the Officers' Schools; but to get there I must have an arm loaded with letters of recommendations and unfortunate for me, I didn't have them for this last Camp. In the regular Army a man's ability is considered.

I presume that most of the students of my classes of 1912, 13 and 14 have finished school, have they not? When I enlisted I little thought of our being at war so soon; had I, I would have managed to have finished school.

HENRI FARRO



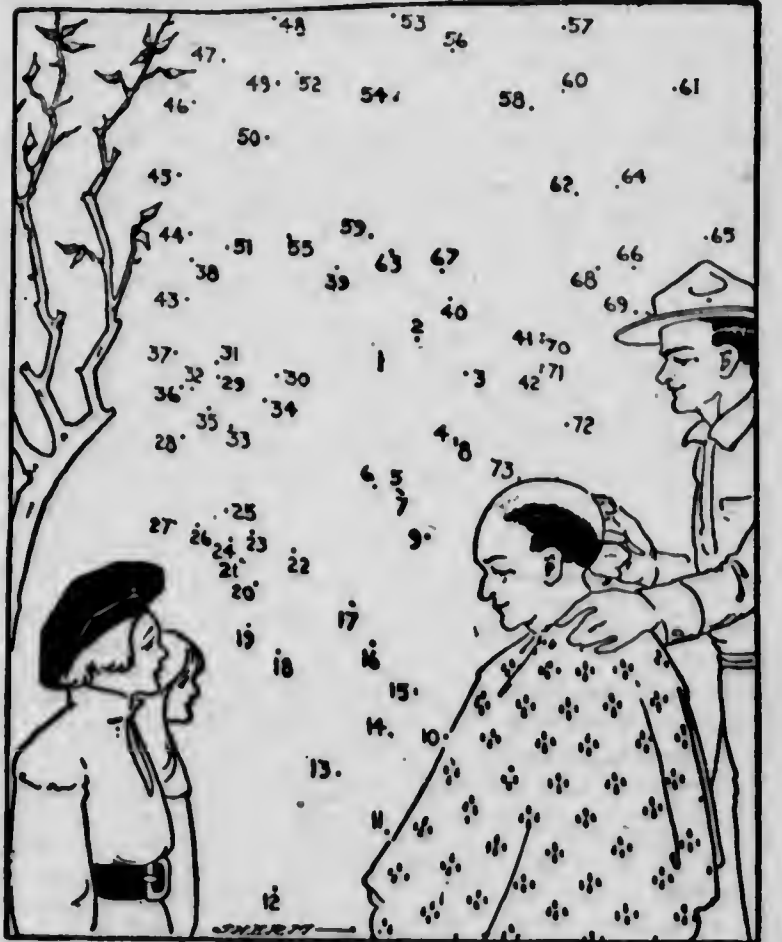
M. Henri Farro, official aviation artist of the French government, who has brought to this country a remarkable collection of paintings, depicting the aerial battles over the firing line and incidents of aviation life high in the clouds. As machine gun observer he took part in many of the encounters he so graphically portrays on his canvases.

COUNTESS VON BERNSTORFF



This is Mrs. Marguerite Vivian Burton Thomson of Burlington, N. J., who was married recently to Count Christian von Bernstorff, son of the former German ambassador to the United States. The countess is about thirty-five years old and already has divorced two husbands. The count is only twenty-six years of age.

SHERM'S DOTS



THE DOTS SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE.

By Clifford Leon Sherman.

Dear Folks:—This morning when the boys were having their hair clipped two little French kiddies wandered into camp. They were nice little youngsters, and we gave them some buffalo nickels for souvenirs. They were very quiet, but you could see they were dying to ask questions. After their shyness wore off, one of them said, through an interpreter, "Of course, you don't mind my mentioning it, but I thought all Americans dressed like SAM-XY."

To complete the picture, draw a line from dot 1 to dot 2, then from dot 3 to dot 8, and so on.

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GERMANY GUILTY OF BARBARITIES IN WAR CONDUCT

Atrocious Treatment of the Helpless Part of Campaign Plans of Military Leaders.

POLICY OF FRIGHTFULNESS

Terrorism Declared a Necessary Principle in National Warfare—Brutalities May Be Said to Be Directly Attributable to the Emperor Himself.

The committee on public information, appointed by the president, and consisting of the secretary of state, secretary of war, secretary of the navy, and George Creel, official censor, has made public a mass of evidence dealing with German war practices which shows the kaiser's leaders in the field and in command of captured points to be directly responsible for the beastliness which has characterized the operations of the "Huns" in the present conflict. Quotations from the pamphlet follow:

For many years leaders in every civilized nation have been trying to make warfare less brutal. The great landmarks in this movement are the Geneva and Hague conventions. The former made rules as to the care of the sick and wounded and established the Red Cross. At the first meeting at Geneva, in 1864, it was agreed, and until the present war it has been taken for granted, that the wounded, and the doctors and nurses who cared for them, would be safe from all attacks by the enemy. The Hague conventions, drawn up in 1864 and 1907, made additional rules to soften the usages of war and especially to protect noncombatants and conquered lands. Germany took a prominent part in these meetings, and with the other nations solemnly pledged her faith to keep all the rules except one article in the Hague regulations. This was article 44, which forbade the conqueror to force any of the conquered to give information. All the other rules and regulations she accepted in the most blinding manner.

But Germany's military leaders had no intention of keeping these solemn promises. They had been trained along different lines. Their leading generals for many years had been urging a policy of frightfulness. In the middle of the nineteenth century Von Clausewitz was looked upon as the greatest military authority, and the methods which he advocated were used by the Prussian army in its successful wars of 1806-1871. Consequently because these wars had been successful, the wisdom of Von Clausewitz' methods seemed to the Prussian army to be fully proved.

Policy of Frightfulness.

Now, the essence of Von Clausewitz' teachings was that successful war involves the ruthless application of force. In the opening chapter of his master work, "Von Kriege" ("On War"), he says:

"Violence aims itself with the inventions of art and science. . . . Self-imposed restrictions, almost imperceptible and hardly worth mentioning, termed usages of international law, accompany it without essentially impairing its power. . . . Now, philanthropic souls might easily imagine that there is a skillful method of disarming or subduing an enemy without causing too much bloodshed, and that this is the true tendency of the art of war. However plausible this may appear, still it is an error which must be destroyed; for in such dangerous things as war, the errors which proceed from a spirit of 'good-naturedness' are precisely the worst. As the use of physical force to the utmost extent by no means excludes the co-operation of the intelligence, it follows that he who uses force ruthlessly, without regard to bloodshed, must obtain a superiority, if his enemy does not so use it."

In 1877-78, in the course of a series of articles upon "Military Necessity and Humanity," General von Hartmann wrote, in the same spirit as Von Clausewitz:

"The enemy state must not be spared the want and wretchedness of war; these are particularly useful in shattering its energy and subduing its will. . . . Individual persons may be harshly dealt with when an example is made of them, intended to serve as a warning. . . . Whenever a national war breaks out, terrorism becomes a necessary military principle. . . . It is a gratuitous illusion to suppose that modern war does not demand far more brutality, far more violence, and an action far more general than was formerly the case."

In 1881 Von Moltke, who had been commander in chief of the Prussian army in the Franco-Prussian war, declared:

"Perpetual peace is a dream and not even a beautiful dream. War is an element in the order of the world established by God. By it the most noble virtues of man are developed, courage and renunciation, fidelity to duty and the spirit of sacrifice—the soldier gives his life. Without war, the world would degenerate and lose itself in material-

ism." "The soldier who endures suffering, privation and fatigue, who courts dangers, cannot take only 'in proportion' to the resources of the country. He must take all that is necessary to his existence. One has no right to demand of him anything superhuman." "The great good in war is that it should be ended quickly. In view of this, every means, except those which are positively condemnable, must be permitted. I cannot, in any way, agree with the declaration of St. Petersburg when it pretends that 'the weakening of the military forces of the enemy' constitutes the only legitimate method of procedure in war. No! One must attack all the resources of the enemy government, his finances, his railroads, his stock of provisions and even his prestige."

Many other examples might be cited from the writings of German generals. The very best illustration of this attitude, however, is to be found in the emperor's various speeches, and especially in his speech to his soldiers on the eve of their departure for China in 1900. On July 27 the kaiser went to Bremerhaven to bid farewell to the German troops. As they were drawn up, ready to embark for China, he addressed to them a last official message from the fatherland. The local newspaper reported his speech in full. In it appeared this advice and admonition from the emperor, the commander in chief of the army, the head of all Germany:

Soldiers Told to Be Merciless.

"As soon as you come to blows with the enemy he will be beaten. No mercy will be shown! No prisoners will be taken! As the Huns, under King Attila, made a name for themselves, which is still mighty in traditions and legends today, may the name of Germany be so fixed in China by your deeds, that no Chinese shall ever again dare even to look at a German askance. . . . Open the way for Kultur once for all."

Even the imperial counselors seem to have been shocked at the emperor's speech, and efforts were promptly made to suppress the circulation of his exact words. The efforts were only partly successful. A few weeks later, when the letters from the German soldiers in China were being published, in local German papers, the leading socialist newspaper, Vorwaerts, excerpted from them reports of atrocities under the title "Letters of the Huns." Many of the leaders in the Reichstag felt very keenly the brutality of the emperor's speech. The obnoxious word "Huns" had excited almost universal condemnation. When the Reichstag met, in November, the speech was openly discussed. Herr Lieber of the center (Catholic party), after quoting the "no mercy" portion of the speech, added, "There are, alas, in Germany groups enough who have regarded the atrocities told in the letters which have been published as the dutiful response of soldiers so addressed and encouraged." The leader of the social democrats, Herr Bebel, spoke even more pointedly. Toward the end of a two-hour address on the atrocities committed by the German soldiers in China and on the speech of the emperor, he said:

"If Germany wishes to be the bearer of civilization to the world, we will follow without contradiction. But the ways and means in which this world policy has been carried on thus far, in which it has been defined by the emperor . . . are not, in our opinion, the way to preserve the world position of Germany, to gain for Germany the respect of the world."

The consequences of the emperor's speech Bebel aptly described:

"By it the signal was given, garbed in the highest authority of the German empire, which must have most weighty consequences, not only for the troops who went to China but also for those who stayed at home. An expedition of revenge so barbarous as this has never occurred in the last hundred years and not often in history; at least, nothing worse than this has happened in history, either done by the Huns, by the Vandals, by Genghis Khan, by Tamerlane, or even by Tilly when he sacked Magdeburg."

Atrocities in China.

These atrocities in China or "Letters of the Huns" continued to be published in the Vorwaerts for several years and appeared intermittently in the debates of the Reichstag as late as 1900. At that time the socialist, Herr Kuerner, reviewing the procedure in a trial of which he had been the victim in the previous summer, stated that he had offered to prove "that German soldiers in China had engaged in wanton and brutal ravaging; that plunder, pillage, extortion, robbery, as well as rape and sexual abuses of the worst kind, had occurred on a very large scale and that German soldiers had participated in them." He had not been given an opportunity to prove his allegations, but had been sentenced to prison for three months for assailing the honor of the "whole German army." The outrageousness of this sentence was made clear by the revelations, made in the Reichstag shortly afterwards, of similar atrocities committed by German officials and soldiers in Africa in the campaign against the Hereros.

For the guidance of the officers in case the inhabitants of conquered territory should take up arms against the German army, the "German War Book" quotes with approval the letter Napoleon sent to his brother Joseph:

"The security of your dominion depends on how you behave in the conquered province. Hurl down a dozen places which are not willing to submit themselves. Of course, not until you have first looted them; my soldiers must not be allowed to go away with their hands empty. Have three to six persons hanged in every village which has joined the revolt; pay no respect to the clergy" (that is, to members of the clergy).

IN LEARNED BOLOGNA



Foro dei Mercanti, Bologna.

BOLOGNA deserves greater attention from the world than it commonly receives. For some reasons most travelers leave unvisited this very old yet strangely modern and democratic city of over 110,000 inhabitants. Yet hardly anyone in the world but has heard of the town. For this is the home of Bologna sausage, renowned and savory mortadella, writes Edgar Ansel Mowrer to the Chicago Daily News.

First a Ligurian, then an Etruscan, a Roman, a medieval, a thoroughly modern Italian town, Bologna is today the seat of a good museum and a fine collection of paintings of the late renaissance, type Guido Reni. Architecturally, however, it is predominantly medieval. The finest of its fine old public buildings are a sort of Lombard gothic. Over its fine palaces, its solid picturesque old-worldliness, rise many towers—thirty of the Asinelli more than 800 years old and 820 feet high. It leans four feet out of the perpendicular. Near it, near enough to astonish a visitor—one cannot imagine why these two should have been begun within a year and within thirty feet of each other—is the other leaning tower, the Torre Garisenda, unfinished, only 156 feet high, but eight feet out of the perpendicular. Pisa's famous leaning tower is 23 feet higher and only leans 14 feet. But all this and more can be found in any guide book.

More interesting are the intimate sensations and aspects of the place, its personality among cities. These demand and will repay a visit to the handsome medieval town—medieval yet quite modern—thronged with historic specters. Here Enzo, son of the Emperor Frederick II, was confined for some twenty years after Bologna with the rest of the Lombard league defeated the emperor at Fossalta. Here in 1547 was held a session of the Council of Trent, here Rossini studied music early in the last century, and later built himself a house. And here, too, Carducci, modern Italy's greatest poet, and a splendid figure, taught literature and wrote beautiful and defiant words.

At the hotel where I write is an inscription to the effect that Lord Byron once "lived and conspired" in this very house. And the inscription is by Carducci. Yet perhaps the greatest citizen of Bologna was Giovanni Galvani, the inventor of the galvanic battery and a contemporary of Franklin.

Oldest University There.

"Bononia docet"—Bologna teaches—announces the inscription on many an old coin. The university, the oldest, if I am not mistaken, in Europe, is reputed to have been founded by Theodosius the Great in 425. For nearly 1,500 years it has been a mecca of students. Even today its reputation, though less than it was, is considerable. But in 1262 the number of students is supposed to have reached 10,000. During the middle ages its name was synonymous with legal learning. Bologna led in law, as Paris in theology. Women were students and even occupied professorial chairs.

The beauty of one fair pedagogue, Novella d'Audrea, must have been disastrous, for the good lady was compelled to lecture from behind a screen. The Archigianasio Antico, an old building formerly the seat of the university, bears painted on its inner walls the coats of arms of thousands of former students, literally from every country in Europe. The newer buildings, near the Minacoteca, lack atmosphere. Yet there are still many woman students. I noticed today with pleasure a constant passing of co-eds through the dignified main entrance. Alas! the university is itself party to the war. A placard outside the building proclaims it a place of refuge in case of air raids, so far unattested.

Disturbed by the War.

Yet not for nothing is Bologna a fortress guarding the Apennine passes and the seat of an army corps. At the beginning of the war it was for a short time the seat of the general staff. Even today its streets, cafes and hotels are thronged with soldiers. They monopolize everything. They have taken one of the eight churches which go to make up the intensely interesting basilica of Santo Stefano. Tearfully the sacristan's wife told me how they are using the building for a storeroom, how they have damaged the walls and ruined the paintings. As the guide book fails to give even the merest description of the church in question, it is doubtful if it contains anything worth special protection. Possibly the sacristan's wife exaggerates. But she is antimilitarist and wound up a long recital of her woes with the reiterated ejaculation: "And to think that there are some people who wanted this war!" Since the war began hardly a soul has visited the tombs of Saint Vitale and Martyr Agricola. Churches Seven and Eight are closed. Life is indeed askew.

The military have occupied the park above the Piazza dell' 8 Agosto—a reminder of the heroic days of 1848 and Italian "Risorgimento." Here as throughout the entire European world the military are the masters.

It is market day. All Bologna is in the streets. The Piazza di Re Enzo is the scene of a motley throng. The Bolognese are handsome and intelligent. The town is the center of the book trade. It breathes culture. It is also a center of industry and has a socialist administration. This fact has undoubtedly embittered the struggle between Catholic and freethinker.

Crusade Against Profanity On.

On the walls of the cathedral I noticed a strange announcement. Tomorrow, it informed me, the church would witness the inauguration of a crusade against blasphemy and foul speaking, to be undertaken by none other than his eminence Giorgio Gusmini, cardinal prince of the church and archbishop of Bologna. Cardinal Gusmini has recently opened a "school of religion" in his own archiepiscopal palace, intending thus to inculcate more firmly the rudiments of Christian theology among the lay youth.

But the cardinal has outlined no easy task. The ancient motto of Bologna is "libertas," easily taken to mean freedom from restraint. The Bolognese are traditionally turbulent. Early in their history they embraced the cause of Guelph against Ghibelline, burgher against knight, and though they bore the yoke of the proud Bentivoglio family, theirs was no hereditary submission. The civic theater today occupies the former site of the Bentivoglio palace, burned in 1507 by an angry mob.

With Milan, Bologna pours forth ever fresh life to the socialist liberalist currents in Italian politics. And, collectively, Milan and Bologna are the only two towns in Italy where there exists anything like the so-called night life of great capitals. In this respect as in many others Bologna "feels bigger" to the visitor than the number of its inhabitants would imply.

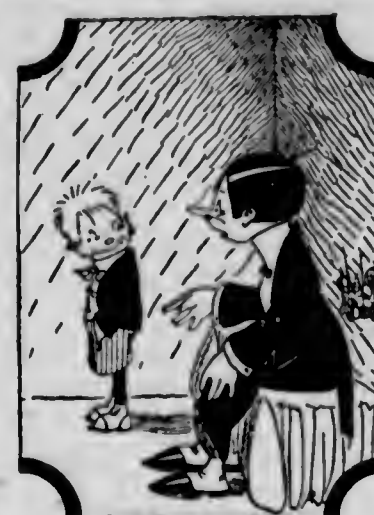
Architecturally, the entire city is in contrast with the ardent pleasure-loving character of the inhabitants. The gothic municipal buildings, which testify to an ancient and intense communal life, the many fine churches, the hundreds of fine private palaces, the towers, the miles of arcades, the well-supplied yet severe display windows, give a thoroughly monastic air to the place. Alas for externals! One soon discovers that cafes are numerous and well frequented. The easy freedom of Bologna might be taken by a pietist for ample godlessness. Yet Bologna is today one of the most interesting cities in Italy. Too long it has been buried under the reputation of Florence, richer in museums surely, but not nearly so interesting a modern city, nor so fine a specimen of the antique. Externally Bologna bears comparison with its Tuscan rival.

UGHT TO BE



"Are you sure it's genuine?"
"Every girl that's had it so far has had it tested."

JUST WAIT ON



"Will you tell your sister the young millionaire she met at the beach is here."
"She knows it. She says a patient waiter is no loser, and she saw you waiting on a table today."

SO WILL THE MORTGAGE



You may shatter, you may wreck the auto, if you will;
But the scent of the petrol will cling to it still.

IN THE MUDDY ROAD



First Autolist—Did your new automobile go fast?
Second Autolist—No; it stuck fast.

PLAUSIBLE THEORY



"It's the honest man in this world who needs watching."
"How's that?"
"Oh! the dishonest ones will cheat you, anyhow, whether you watch them or not."

My Secret

By WARNER MILLER

(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

Annie Clark was fifteen years old when I first saw her, a rosy-cheeked, laughing girl who had never known misfortune. We were fisher folk, and sailors and lived under the canopy of heaven; used to the breaking of the waves on the beach, which at times lulled us to slumber and at times merged with the roar of the tempest.

I was thirty years old then and when I saw Annie racing over the sands or climbing the dunes, her hair streaming behind her, in the wind, I felt then in comparison with her I was a hundred. At any rate I knew that to her I was an old man while to me she was a child. The day would soon come when some youngster would carry her off and I left in a world that would be dreary without her.

But still she romped and pulled about, when the water was calm, in her boat, and with bare feet ran on the sand of a windy day like a bird.

"Of tempest-loving kind
Thus heating up against the wind,"
and no wooer came. The only claim I had on her was when she would sit beside me on the end of the dock under which the waves were rolling and I would tell her stories.

Then came a sailor lad still in his teens and he and Annie came together with a snap like two magnetized metals. How I envied that boy. He was a handsome fellow, and in his sailor togs, a unique costume unlike any other, I thought it no wonder that Annie should find a mate in him. Annie's father and I were chums, he being but a few years older than I and one day he said to me:

"Tom, d'y'e mind this young Crocker boy, naken up to my Annie?"

The devil tempted me to say he's no good. "I would be a pity for Annie to throw herself away on such a he. If I had said that Jim Clark would have sent him away without Annie. But I braced myself and said, "He's a likely chap, and I believe would go aloft to furl a sail in a hurricane as quick as any man."

That settled it. The next day Ned Crocker asked Clark for Annie's hand, and got it.

I was menden nets on the sand in the morning when I felt a pair of arms around my neck and turnin' saw Annie's happy face near to mine. She had come to tell me that she was to marry the sailor boy.

"Papa says you think well of him," she said, "and papa will take your opinion of anyone in preference to his own."

"I'm glad you're so happy, my dear," I said, but the words choked me.

Annie's happiness did not last long. She married Crocker, but he sailed away from her and never returned, my words about him to her father were proved. When his ship came in we were told that in a hurricane he went aloft to furl a sail, when no other man dared go, and losing his hold was blown overboard.

Annie mourned him but she had youth on her side and though she was never the romp she had been was in time herself again. She turned to me for comfort and sometimes I dined hope that we might in time be something more than friends, but a few years after Crocker's tugging off, she married again, this time the mate of a ship that sailed between New York and Japan. He wasn't the handsome sailor lad Crocker was, and he didn't sail with the wind. His ship was a steamer.

Simmons, this was Annie's husband, didn't live much longer than the first. He came home sick from his first voyage after their marriage, and though Annie nursed him tenderly she couldn't save him. He died in her arms and we buried him in the little plot of ground on the hillside, a mile back from the village.

A big storm raged on the coast. Several miles out was a reef, covered with water at high tide. In the afternoon a ship was seen to founder on the ledge and within a few minutes she was broken to pieces. In time wreckage and bodies began to come in and the beach was soon covered with both. We did what we could to take in and bury the dead, but aight came on before we could clean the beach.

The next day I went with several others to hunt for bodies that had drifted northward. We found them scattered along the beach and buried them as we found them. I got separated from the rest and came upon the body of a young man. I started the moment I saw him for I recognized Ned Crocker.

He was several years older than when I had last seen him and had some beard on his face, but he was Crocker all the same. Before any of the others reached me I had carried him back to where there was earth instead of sand and buried him. I found out in time why Crocker was alive the day before I found the body. He had found another mate and the account of his death had been made up to screen his wife from a worse blight. I have continued the deception never having told her that I found his body. She has long been my wife, but the difference in our ages seems much less than when she was a girl.

Honest.

"I know he's honest."
"What makes you think so?"
"He's always willing to give his note for any money that he borrows."

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A
VARIETY OF SOURCES

Best Blacksmithing

Government barges have been placed in service on the upper Mississippi, and through Government assistance a new fleet is to be built for this service. Sugar is being moved by barge from Louisiana plantations to New Orleans.

Value of Happiness.
Make persons happy and there will not be half the quarreling or a tenth part of the wickedness there is.

The winter of 1916-17 was the most disastrous the range stockmen of the West have ever known. The lamb crop for the entire West was 15 to 20 per cent below the average, and the calf crop was considerably below normal.

Berea National Bank

The annual banquet, which for eleven years has been given to 2,500 employees of a North Carolina industrial establishment, has been cancelled and the \$5,000 which the banquet would have cost has been donated to the Red Cross. This action was taken by a vote of the employees

Also buy eggs and poultry at highest market prices. Call me before selling. Am paying more than any one else in town. If you can't deliver, I will call for your goods.

Phone 343 & 297 RICHMOND, KY.

Berea " " **A.D. 23** " " **Kentucky**

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Berea College
HONOR ROLL

Berea College is proud of the record of its soldier boys. They have answered the call of our Country with the spirit of men. We shall always follow up their career with the deepest interest. The names of some are probably not on this list. If any one knows of a Berea man in the Army whose name is not in this list send in the name and address to the President's Office, Berea College, Berea, Ky.

Good fortune go with all.

Degman, C. G., Amb. Co. 444, Camp Bowie, Ft. Worth, Texas.
Dommon, Willard, Fort Stewart, Texas.
Diamond, Aubrey F. Cadet, 27th U. S. Aero Squad, Camp Hicks, Texas.
Dixon, Chester, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Dizney, Wm., Bat. D., 19 F. A., Camp Stanley, Leon Springs, Texas.
Donson, C. P., U. S. Naval Training Station, 1st 9th Co., Newport, R. I.
Dooley, John F., Co. D, 336 Inf., Camp Taylor, Ky.
Douglas, Vee M., Ambulance Co. No. 2, Fort Logan, Houston, Texas.
Early, Clinton, 149th Inf. Band, Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Edwards, John Paul, Band Master, 149th Inf. Band, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Edwards, T. A., Jr., Co. M., 56th Military Branch, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Edwards, Robert, Officers' Training Camp, Leon Springs, Texas.
Engle, Stanley, Officers' Training Camp, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Fink, Elliott L., Hdqrs. Co. 149th Inf., Hattiesburg, Miss.
Ernberg, Otto, 149th Inf. Band, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Fenwick, Leonard L., Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.
Felton, Corp. Flavel L., Co. "A" 55 Inf., Chickamauga Park, Ga.
Fielder, Leonard, 3rd Co. 1st Bat. 159 D. B., Camp Taylor, Ky.
Fielder, William, 3rd Co. 1st Bat. 159 D. B., Camp Taylor, Ky.
Fleming, Elmo, 98 Aero S. Squad, A. E. F., Via New York P. M.
Flint, Sgt. Sherman, Fort Rodman, New Bedford, Mass.
Franklin, Harlin, Co. 3. C. A. C., Fort Delaware, Del.
Foster, Samuel, Ambulance Corps, 10 M. O. T. C., Fort Riley, Kans.
French, Marvin, (Navy), 1642, 18th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
French, Otis, U. S. Naval Training Station, Berkeley, Va.
French, Otis J., care Naval Y. M. C. A., 167 Sands St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Frost, Lieut. Cleveland, 541 F. A., Camp Funsten, Kansas.
Gabbard, Serg. E. Blaine, Ambulance Corps No. 12, American Expeditionary Forces.
Gabbard, John B., 336th Inf., C. E., Camp Taylor, Ky.
Gay, Colson, France, via New York.
Gibson, Roy, Co. L, 10th Inf., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Godbey, Chauncey, Officers' Training Camp, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Griffin, Lieut. Arleigh C., Fort Andrews, Mass.
Griffith, Fleming, Some where in France.
Gross, Frank, Co. M. 4th Inf., Gettysburg, Pa.
Gross, Orville, Recruit C. A. C., Fort Mott, Salem, N. J.
Hackett, H. W., 3rd Plat., 13 R. Co., S. 347, Ft. Thomas, Ky.
Hall, Lieut. John M., G. Co. 53, Military Branch, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Haley, Corp. Earl D., Ord. Depot, 38th Div., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Haltak, George, U. S. Gen. Hosp. No. 7, Roland Park, Baltimore, Md.
Hart, Lieut. Joseph, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Harrel, Gordon, 10th Inf. Med. Dpt., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
Harrison, Creed, Co. 78, Main Barracks, Paris Island, Port Royal, S. C.
Hammond, Sergt. Benjamin, 333rd Inf., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Hays, Sgt. Earl T., 18th Co. 5th Tr. Bn., Camp Taylor, Ky.
Hays, Herbert, Musician, 149th Inf. Band, Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Hemmer, George, Officers' Training Camp, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Heckman, Walter W., Asst. Master, 149th Inf. Band, Hdqrs. Co., Hattiesburg, Miss.
Hill, Ernest B., Block H. 15, Camp Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.
Hilliard, D. Moss, San Pedro de Macoris, D. R.
Hilliard, Dudley, San Pedro de Macoris, D. R.
Hook, John T., Calison Co. 2, 142nd Ammunition Train, 37th Div., Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.
Hoffman, Clarence, U. S. Aviation Corps, Columbus, O.
Hoffman, Frank, U. S. Aviation Corps, Columbus, O.
Hogg, Harvey, Co. D. 2nd Ky. Inf., Hattiesburg, Miss.
Howard, Richard, U. S. S. Pennsylvania, Postmaster, New York City.
Howard, George, U. S. S. Pennsylvania, Postmaster, New York City.
Howard, John, Forward, Birchfield, Ky.
Howell, Marcus, U. S. S. George Washington, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hyllon, Charles, U. S. S. George Washington, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hulspugh, Lieut. Ralph W., 333rd Reg. Supply Co., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Hubbard, Lloyd, Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.
Hunter, Harry S., Bat. A. 419 U. S. F. A., Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas.
Hunter, Clinton H., 108 Co. 8th Reg., U. S. Marine, Galveston, Texas.
Imrie, Lieut. N. A., 36 Coleman St., London, England.
Imrie, Jack, 36 Coleman St., London, England.
Isaacs, Lieut. M. J., 326 F. A., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Johnson, Stanley, Co. No. 45, Paris Island, Port Royal, S. C.
Jones, Elam, 214 Aero Squad, Parkfield, Tenn.
Jones, Simon, Co. B, 46th Inf., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
Jenkins, Charles N., Supply Co. 36, 322 Field Artillery, Camp Sherman, Chittenden, O.
Kincaid, Bradley, Co. E, 334th Inf., Camp Taylor, Ky.
Lewis, Hugh, Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.
Lockin, Earl W., Reg. A. Recruit Detach. Co. 6, Camp Taylor, Ky.
Lynch, Sergt. Dora, 52nd Inf. Military Branch, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Martin, Sergeant Robert, Med. Dept., 14th F. A., Fort Sill, Okla.
Martin, Carlyle, Fort Lee, Petersburg, Va.
May, Bruce, O. M. Corps, Co. I, Madison Barracks, N. Y.
May, G. H., O. M. Div. 87th Aero Squadron, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
Marlow, George, Co. 2, Squad. 335, Aviation, Ft. Thomas, Ky.
McCaun, John W., Co. B. 309th Engineers, Camp Taylor, Ky.
McComas, Battle Creek Ambulance Co., Allentown, Pa.
McGuffy, William, U. S. S. Pennsylvania, Postmaster, New York.
McGuire, Ben, France, E. F. Co. M, 9th Inf., Via N. Y.
McKay, Lieut. Walter H., Medical Corps, American Expeditionary Forces.
McMullin, Samuel, 159th Inf., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Menzie, Leonard W., Overseas Battalion, Marine Barracks, Paris Island, S. C.
Miller, Robert E., Block H. 15, Camp Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.
Morgan, Reuben, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Morgan, Rufus, Med. Dept., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Moore, Edwin, Hdqrs. Co. 336 Inf., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Moore, Harold, Aviation Corps, Columbus, O.
Moore, George, Aviation Corps ???
Murrell, Jesse L., Bar. 830 N. C. 8, Camp Decatur, Ill.
Neal, Sidney, Battery A. 12 F. A. Ft. Meyer, Va.
Nickell, Clarence, Hdqrs. Co. 149th Inf., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Nickell, Ira, Lieut., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Osborn, J. O., Co. D, 6th Eng., A. E. F., P. M., New York City.
Parker, Clarence, Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Phipps, Glenn, Ambulance Corps 21, Fort Clark, Texas.
Picklesimer, Parnell, Y. M. C. A., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
Porter, Donald, Musician, 149th Inf. Band, Hdqrs. Co., Hattiesburg, Miss.
Powell, Stanley, 48 Co., 12 Bn. 150 Parker, Thomas L., Battery D. Reg. 324, F. A. H., Camp Sherman, Chittenden, O.
Parker, Robert, Co. L, 120th Inf., Service Branch, Greenville, S. C.
Parson, Chester, Marine Bar. Co. 71, Paris Island, S. C.
Patin, Ralph, Y. M. C. A., Des Moines, Iowa.
Penson, Leland E., 32nd C. 154 Depot B. Camp Meade, Md.
Perry, Penn, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Perkins, U. S. S. Jenkins, Postmaster, New York City.
P. B. Camp Taylor, Ky.
Puckett, John Allen, Co. G, 149th Inf., Camp Shelby, Miss.
Raine, James Watt, Army Y. M. C. A., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Reams, Robert, Inf. Co. D. Med. Tr. Camp, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Redden, Sergt. E. A., Ft. Omaha, Omaha, Neb.
Reid, Harry B., Aviation Squadron, San Antonio, Texas.
Richardson, William K., Med. Dept., Ft. Sill, Okla.
Rice, Augustus, Battle Creek Ambulance Corps, Allentown, Pa.
Ritter, Corp. Henry A., 309 Fld. Sig. Bgd. Co. C, Camp Taylor, Ky.
Reynolds, Taylor, Battle Creek Ambulance Corps, Allentown, Pa.
Roark, Edward, 37th Inf. Med. Dept., Ft. San Houston, Texas.
Robertson, Jackson, Co. C, 23rd U. S. Eng., Camp Meade, Md.
Robie, Carroll, Hdqrs. Co. 149th Reg. Band, Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Robinson, Charles, Ft. Thomas, Ky.
Robinson, Fred, Hillsboro, O., R. R. 2 Forward.
Robinson, James S., 61st Inf., Co. K, Charlotte, N. C.
Rogers, John L., "Over There."
Ritter, Henry A., 101th Co. 159th Depot Brig. 62nd Bn., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Rust, S. R., 365th M. G. Baf., Co. C, Camp Upton, N. Y.
Royse, Felix, Hdqrs. Co. 336th Inf., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Sapp, Claud, U. S. Naval Tr. Camp, Portland, N. H.
Sandlin, Floyd, U. S. S. Nevada, Postmaster, New York City.
Sharpe, Dewey F., 22nd U. S. Aero Squadron, Fort Worth, Texas.
Settle, Mark, First Machine Co., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Simpson, Green, Dewitt, Ky. Forward.
Shorte, Serg. Braxton C., Co. K, 148th Inf., Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.
Shorte, Sgt. Cyrus P., R. O. T. C., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Shorte, Serg. D. C., Co. K, 148th Inf., Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.
Slomp, Lieut. Alfred C., Bat. B. F. A., Camp Stanley, Leon Springs, Tex.
Simpson, Green, Corps Christe, Tex. Co. F, 5th U. S. Eng.
Smith, Frederic L., 324 Field Hospital, Barracks A. 3, Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.
Smith, J. W., Co. 310, U. S. Amb. Corps, Camp Dix, Trenton, N. J.
Smith, John, Amb. Corp. Co. 310 Camp Dix, Trenton, N. J.
St. Clair, Ray D., Army Y. M. C. A., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Street, Arvel, Med. Dept. 80th T. A., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Killing, E. L., Co. C, 147 Inf., Montgomery, Ala.
Kincaid, Bradley, 37th, 10 Tr. Bn., 15a, D. H., Camp Taylor, Ky.
Lewis, Noah, Co. L, 10th U. S. Inf., Fort Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Spence, Sgt. E. L., Co. I, 18th Inf. A. E. F., via N. Y. P. O.
Spence, Sgt. W. F., 4th C, 1st T. Bn., Camp Taylor, Ky.
Spink, Corp. Paul, 1st Co. Military Police, Camp Logan, Houston, Tex.
Stillwell, Lieut. Abner J., Co. G, 342nd Inf., Camp Grant, Ill.
St. Clair, Ray D., 55 Inf. Military Branch, Y. M. C. A. No. 29, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Stout, Charles E., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Slagle, Dean, Electric Div. Detachment Enlisted Specialists, Fort Monroe, Va.
Tate, J. Harl, Camp Sevier, Army Y. M. C. A. Sevier Branch, Greenville, S. C.
Taulhee, Selden, Eng. Corps, El Paso, Texas.
Templeton, R. R., Y. M. C. A., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
Travis, Vaud A., Ft. Riley, Kans., care of M. O. T. C.
Trosper, Raleigh, 108 Co. 27 P. T. Bn. 5th Reg., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Wells, E. J., U. S. S. Minneapolis, New York.
Wheeler, Val, Camp Beauregard, La.
Wiley, Robert, U. S. S. Hartford, Postmaster, New York City.
Wiley, Lewis A., U. S. S. Hartford, Postmaster, New York City.
Wilson, J. Oscar, Marine Bar. Co. 72, Paris Island, S. C.
Wiseman, Earl, "Somewhere in France."
Wolfe, L. D., 313 Aux. Reg. Sta. Vel. Corps, Camp Shelby, Miss.
Young, C. Harvey, Fruitland, New Mexico, Forward.

Any information, such as more complete address or additional names for our honor roll are welcome. Help us make our roll a complete roster of Berea men in the service, one of value as well as one of which we are proud.

IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from Page One)

clerks were bruised considerably in the mix-up; but no passengers injured. Traffic will be delayed today on account of the wreck.

HOLLAND IN STRONG PROTEST

Netherland War Minister Assails United States Over Alleged Detention of War Munitions.

Amsterdam, Jan. 21.—Commenting on a statement made by the war minister to the Netherlands parliament concerning the alleged detention in America of 1,000 machine guns and 100,000 cartridges, which had been bought and paid for by the Dutch government, The Hague Nieuwe Courant protests indignantly against such treatment of a friendly nation.

The newspaper declares that the holding up of the arms and ammunition is profoundly humiliating and amounts to a cool denial of Holland's good faith, and asks whether it is in America's interest to deprive a neutral state of the means to defend its neutrality.

New Vegetable Wax From Ecuador.

From prehistoric times the Indians of Ecuador have utilized a wax found on certain species of tall palms for making candles, says the Scientific American. This wax occurs on the tree trunks in granular form, each tree furnishing about fifty pounds. The trees grow in great numbers on the mountains along the coast. Samples of this wax were sent to France and Germany, from which countries favorable reports and an offer of 19.5 cents a pound were received.

No Right to Crow.

Bettie, who was spending a few weeks in the country, heard a rooster crowing one morning, and stamped her foot angrily, exclaiming: "Oh, you shut up; you don't lay any eggs!"

SMART PEOPLE BUY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

FROM

OWEN McKEE

THERE IS A REASON

RICHMOND

KENTUCKY

SHERIFF'S LAND SALE FOR TAXES

Monday, February 4, 1918

At the front door of the Madison County Court House, between the hours of one and three p. m.

V. B. BENTON,

Sheriff Madison County, Kentucky

See W. A. Johnson Before the sale and save costs.

WHITE LIST

Glade, No. 6

Adams, Lucy Carter, 1 town lot \$ 3.93
Abrams, William, 1 acre land.. 3.56
Alexander, Mary, 3 acres land.. 2.31
Alexander, Jas. W., 15 acres land 3.28
Ashberry, J. H., 50 acres land.. 6.64
Ambrose, F. N., 1 town lot.. 3.35
Ambrose, John W., Jr., 4 town lots..... 5.51
Ambrose, William J., Jr., 4 acre land..... 7.05
Azbill, Amblin, 1 town lot..... 11.22
Baker, Mrs. Lucinda, Nr. 20 acres land..... 2.08
Baker, James R., 1 town lot..... 6.71
Baker, W. T., 1 acre land..... 8.62
Baker, Mitty, 20 acres land..... 2.08
Bohon, Mrs. Lou, 1 acre land.. 4.51
Brown, D. W., 1 acre land..... 12.00
Brown, George, Nr. 3 acres land 8.53
Byrd, Andy, 15 acres land..... 5.03
Barton, William E., Nr. 20 acres land..... 2.54
Cain, Mrs. Jim, 3 acres land..... 3.69
Carpenter, James, 20 acres land 3.95
Carpenter, John, 50 acres land.. 7.52
Carler, Mrs. Sallie, 120 acres land..... 11.08
Chasleau, John H., 1 acre land.. 4.77
Collins, Anderson, 17 acres of land..... 4.63
Cornett, A. B., 1 acre land..... 24.33
Coyle, Thomas J., 44 acres land 13.37
Coyle, Mary E., Jr., 1 town lot..... 5.68
Couse, M. G., 1 town lot..... 7.30
Devall, L. E., Nr., 1 town lot.. 6.85
Draughton, F. L., 1 town lot.. 9.07
Dalton, Thomas, 22 acres land. 9.33
Dougherty, Nancy Hrs., 46 acres land..... 6.38
Evans, Nathan, 3 acres land.. 4.77
Endree, Hattie F., 1 town lot.. 10.37
Farley, Susan, 50 acres land.. 6.35
Fothergill, Edward, Nr., 1 town lot..... 8.03
Gabbard, William, 10 acres land 3.28
Gibson, J. D. Hrs., 2 acres land 2.34
Godbey, L. J., 2 town lots..... 19.36
Hall, Mrs. J. W., 1 town lot..... 12.72
Hatecomb, Mrs. Lena, 1 town lot 5.59
Hawkins, John W., Nr., 18 acres land..... 3.69
Hollinsworth, Granville, Nr., 1 town lot..... 2.17
Honkins, John, 1 acre land.. 4.05
Hudson, E. W., Nr., 30 acres land..... 13.11
Jackson, J. R., 1 town lot..... 3.78
Johnson, Schuyler G., 16 acres land..... 3.95
Johnson, W. S., 1 town lot..... 11.99
Jones, Sam J., 5 acres land.. 3.95
Jones, Mrs. Laura, 1 town lot, 9.60
Jones, Humphrey, 100 acres land 6.51
Kelly, Sam, 15 acres land..... 3.23
Kelly, William M., 15 acres land 3.23
Kunkles, W. M., Nr., 1 town lot 3.10
Lakes, J. W., 42 acres land..... 5.97
Lakes, T. J., 1 acre land..... 10.40
Lamb, Sylvester, 43 acres land 6.64
Lain, Mary F., 6 acres land.. 3.71
Langfollmer, Henry, 70 acres land and 1 town lot..... 41.47
Logsdon, A. B., Nr., 1 town lot.. 2.75
Lowen Hrs., 1 town lot..... 5.16
Lowen, Wm., Nr., 6 acres land. 2.34
Malicote, Brack, Nr., 5 acres land..... 6.38
Moore, Lillie, 1 town lot..... 8.03
McClure, Levi N., 1 town lot.. 8.41
McQueen, Thomas, 2 acres land 3.95
Norville, Chas. D., 20 acres land 4.63
Parks, Chester, 1 town lot..... 20.42
Parker, Isaac, 40 acres land.. 6.63
Parsons, Manly, 1 town lot.. 6.85
Preston, B. A., 1 town lot..... 4.94
Powell, W. M., 4 acres land.. 3.95
Powell, Deaton, 1 acre land.. 2.88
Phillips, Dave, 1 town lot..... 12.09
Purkey, G. C., Nr., 2 acres land 7.72
Peters, Martha, 1 town lot.. 6.52
Rader, Oscar, Nr., 1 town lot.. 7.45
Ramsey, M. B. & Co., 80 acres land..... 12.02
Ritter, W. T., Nr., 1 acre land.. 2.34
Ritter, Thos. V., 6 acres land and 1 town lot..... 11.67
Roberts, Susan J. Hrs., 10 acres land..... 2.41
Roberts, Mrs. Sherman, 1 acre land..... 3.02
Robinson, W. G., 1 town lot.. 4.37
Robinson, H. V., Nr., 24 acres land..... 4.35
Rose, Pleas, Nr., 2 acres land.. 9.07
Rowlett, Sid, 1 acre land..... 11.99
Sammels, Samira, 150 acres land 81.63

Sears, Lewis, Nr., 70 acres land 19.28
Settle Sherman, 15 acres land 17.93
Stewart, Hensley, 30 acres land 3.69
Stevens, Pattle, 50 acres land.. 6.38
Smith, D. C., Nr., 45 acres land 3.69
Short, Annie E. & Co., 1 town lot..... 12.72
Short, Annie E., 2 town lots..... 10.37
Taylor, Enoch, 70 acres land.. 7.32
Van Winkle, Joe, 4 acres land.. 5.30
Wilson, Mrs. Bettie, 1 town lot 12.72

COLORED LIST

Glade No. 6

Ballard, Fred, 1 acre land..... 3.95
Bronaugh, David, 7 acres land.. 5.30
Bronaugh, Nancy J., 10 acres land..... 6.29
Burnam, Julia, 2 acres land.. 5.03
Burnam, Chas. Sr., 1 acre land.. 3.95
Burnam, Chas. Jr., 6 acres land 7.72
Bythie, Fannie Hrs., 1 acre land 3.02
Campbell, Fannie E., 1 town lot 3.11
Crisler, Dave, 1 acre land..... 6.00
Cornelison, Chas., 12 acres land 5.97
Crisler, Millie, 2 acres land.. 3.02
Easley, Thos., 9 acres land..... 6.64
Elmore, Irvine Hrs., 37 acres land..... 3.69
Elmore, John Jr., 1 acre land.. 3.57
Francis, Sam, 1 acre land..... 2.31
Fife, Alex., 2 acres land..... 5.30
Fife, Jonas, 3 acres land..... 3.95
Flocker, John, 4 acres land..... 3.15
Flocker, Chas., 4 acres land..... 9.33
Higgins, W. A., 3 acres land.. 4.53
Kennedy, Ashford, 1 acre land.. 4.69
Mannin, John, 14 acres land 3.69
Marlin, Sarah, 2 acres land.. 3.01
Martin, Ben, Nr. 2 acres land.. 3.69
Miller Isaac, 1 acre land..... 4.23
Miller, Smith, 5 acres land..... 5.13
Mitchell, Mary, 1 acre land.. 2.38
Moran, Alice, 1 town lot..... 9.70
Martin, Bessie, 2 acres land.. 2.34
Peyton, Frank, 1 acre land.. 3.69
Polard, John, 5 acres land..... 5.30
Rice, Irvine, 6 acres land..... 6.65
Bice, Mary J. Hrs., 7 acres land 3.69
Shoarer, Mrs. Wm., 1 acre land 5.05
Shoarer, Board, 1 acre land.. 5.30
Shoarer, Sam, 2 acres land.. 5.87
Simpson, Hrs., 3 acres land.. 3.02
Tittus, Myrtle, 1 town lot.. 4.77
Tribble, Troy, 3 acres land.. 5.30
Vaughn, Eliza, 1 acre land.. 5.03
Walker, Martha, 1 acre land.. 2.34
Walker, Steve, 7 acres land.. 4.05
Walker, Will, 1 acre land..... 3.02
Walker, John, 1 town lot..... 9.07
Walker, Ben, 1 town lot..... 3.69
Wilmore, Geo., 3 acres land.. 4.59
White, Geo. Sr., 12 acres land.. 9.07
White, Samira, 8 acres land.. 2.31
Walker, Robert, 39 acres land 43.46

WORLD NEWS

(Continued from Page One)

exercise of the rights of a nation getting on good terms with another. The United States is constantly searching to learn the true situation in Mexico and is about to send a new commission to that country.

MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of The Citizen, published weekly, at Berea, Kentucky, for October 1, 1917.

Editor, Wm. G. Frost, Berea, Ky.
Managing Editor, C. H. Wertenberger, Berea, Ky.

Business Manager, C. H. Wertenberger, Berea, Ky.

Publisher, C. H. Wertenberger, Berea, Ky.

Owners: (If a corporation, give its names and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not a corporation, give names and addresses of individual owners.)

Berea Publishing Company.
Wm. G. Frost, Berea, Ky., 30 per cent.

C. H. Wertenberger, Berea, Ky., 40 per cent.

H. E. Taylor, Berea, Ky., 30 per cent.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities: (If there are none, so state.)

(Berea College holds certain promissory notes against the corporation.)

Average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above. (This information is required from daily newspapers only.)

C. H. Wertenberger, Managing Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of January, 1918.

Ellen T. Raymond, Notary Public.
(My commission expires May 21, 1921.)

You Can Go To School This Winter If You Think You can

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

BOYS' AGRICULTURAL CLUB REPORT—COUNTY AGENT SPENCE'S TERRITORY

Examination Questions for Boys' Clubs

1. Name ten plant foods.
2. Name four plants that get nitrogen from the air.
3. Are any soils in Kentucky low in potassium?
4. In what part of Kentucky are soils low in phosphorus?
5. In what part of grain crops is most of the nitrogen and phosphorus found?
6. Where is potassium found in plants?
7. What is meant by a rotation of crops?
8. How often should legume crops be grown?
9. What is a sour soil?
10. In what part of Kentucky are soils sour?
11. What should we put on our soils to make them produce better crops?
12. How much of the materials commonly used to sweeten sour soils should be put on an acre?
13. Name as many kinds of fertilizers containing phosphorus as you can.
14. Which would you use?
15. Name the common nitrogen fertilizers.
16. How would you add nitrogen to the soil?
17. What is a complete fertilizer?
18. Should farmers buy complete fertilizers?
19. What is the value of farm manure? How is it wasted?
20. How can you prevent land from washing.

County Agent Spence gave the above questions to his Agricultural Club members. These questions were prepared by State officials, based on the lessons each member studied and recited through the entire year. Each member receiving 70% or above will be recognized by a certificate for the year's work.

Below are the names, addresses, and grades of those who took this State Examination.

Ambrose, Earl, Berea.....92%
 Abrams, Clinton, Clover Bottom.....90%
 Ahraus, Arkey, Clover Bottom.....90%
 Baugh, Henry, Berea.....82%
 Barrett, Charles, Berea.....70%
 Baker, Willard, Berea.....70%
 Bowman, Ned, Berea.....95%
 Bowman, Leela, Berea.....95%
 Burnell, Anthony, Berea.....94%
 Coyle, Anna, Berea.....80%
 Fish, Lona C., Berea.....97%
 Fish, Robert, Mt. Vernon.....85%
 Fowler, Vernon, Berea.....80%
 Fowler, Elmer, Berea.....98%
 Gahbard, Earl, Big Hill.....88%
 Gahbard, Ohmer, Big Hill.....90%
 Holcomb, Granville, Berea.....85%
 Hackett, Minnie, Berea.....73%
 Hurst, Nelson, Clover Bottom.....95%
 Hunt, Homer, Morehead.....88%
 Johnson, Frank, Orlando.....71%
 McQueen, Stanley, Berea.....72%
 Proctor, Roscoe, Orlando.....77%
 Pigg, Robert, Big Hill.....87%
 Raine, Kenneth, Berea.....78%
 Strunk, Teddy, Goodland.....90%
 Settle, Rollie, Big Hill.....93%
 Saylor, Daniel B., Brodhead.....84%
 Todd, Chasley, Ashbury.....96%
 Todd, Henry, Ashbury.....92%
 Vaughn, John F., Berea.....92%
 Vines, Cecil, Big Hill.....85%
 Williams, Clarence, Ashbury.....80%
 Anderson, Egbert, Berea.....84%
 Owens, Jack, Ottawa.....94%
 The examination papers were graded by a club committee, consisting of C. B. Anderson, principal of Seaford Cane Rural School; John Miller, Scout Master; Berea; and J. Miller Lackey, Secretary of Agricultural Board of Directors, Berea and Richmond.

Out of the 52 who took the examination, 35 passed. Each club member

received a lesson each month on soils—these lessons were followed from time to time by a letter from County Agent Spence.

These club members did excellent work, and responded to Government calls in every way they could. Lona C. Fish, Berea, made highest yield of corn per acre (115 bushels). Leela Bowman raised the biggest pig (423 pounds). Teddy Strunk, Goodland, made greatest improvement and did best work during the year, considering his time in the club and land he worked. He produced 45 bushels of corn, 55 pumpkins, and 1 bushel of shelled beans on his acre. Beginning his work he had to burst coeks with an old ax and roll and carry them off his acre. When plowed, he used same old ax to burst coeks. He also carried manure in an old dish pan to manure his acre.

The average yield of corn in Jackson County per acre is only 13½ bushels. This boy, just over the line of Rockcastle in Jackson, produced as stated above.

Frank Johnson of Orlando, Rockcastle County, produced biggest yield of corn reported in Rockcastle County (87 bushels).

The Club work is a great work for our young people. It should be encouraged and recognized.

Letters are coming in to the county agent from old members and new ones asking to be members next year.

County Agent Spence would like to hear from the five boys who secured their pigs from the Citizens Bank, Brodhead. He would like a report from each boy concerning his work with his pig.

DON'T FORGET FARMERS' WEEK, LEXINGTON, JANUARY 29, 30, 31 and FEBRUARY 1

LOCAL FARMERS TO GET NITRATE Government to Sell Nitrate for Fertilizer Through County Agents

Notice has been given to Robt. F. Spence, Agricultural Agent for S. Madison and Rockcastle Counties, that the U. S. Department of Agriculture will sell at cost a supply of nitrate of soda to farmers in Madison County.

The nitrate was purchased thru the War Industries Board under the authority of the Food Control Act as a part of the program for stimulating agricultural production. It will be unloaded at Atlantic ports and the price will be \$75.50 a ton, free on board cars at port of arrival. Farmers are to pay in addition freight from port of arrival and the State Fertilizer tag fee.

How to Obtain Nitrate
 Applications for a part of the 100,000 tons of nitrate bought by the Government will be received only from actual farmers or owners or holders of farms for use on their land, and may be made through County Agent R. F. Spence or through any member of a local committee consisting of J. W. Herndon, chairman; J. Miller Lackey, E. T. Fish, H. O. Lamh, and J. C. Bowman.

No money will be required with the application but upon notice from the County Agent farmers who have signed applications must deposit with a local bank association, or individual designated by the Secretary of Agriculture to act as the farmers' agent for that purpose, money to cover the cost of the fertilizer except the freight charge.

After the money is transmitted to Washington the nitrate will be shipped to the farmers. If applications for the nitrate exceed the supply of about 100,000 tons the Government will allot the supply on a pro rata basis among those who applied. Applications must be received by February 4.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Flour, Hay and Grain.

Flour—Winter patents \$10.70, winter fancy \$10.20, do family \$9.70, do extras \$8.70, low grade \$8.20, hard patents \$11.25@11.75.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$30@30.50, No. 2 \$29.50@30, No. 3 \$28.75@29.25, No. 1 clover mixed \$29.75@30, No. 2 \$29.25@29.75, No. 1 clover \$30.50@31.

Oats—New No. 2 white \$4½@4½½, standard white \$4½@4½½, No. 3 white \$4@4½, No. 2 mixed \$2½@2½½, No. 3 mixed \$1@1½.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 63c, centralized creamery extras 60½c, flats 48½c, second 46c, fancy 45c, No. 1 packing stock 34c, No. 2 30c.

Eggs—Prime flats 66c, flats 65c, ordinary flats 64c, second 49c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, under 2 lbs, 26c; fryers, 2 lbs. and over, 26c; roasting chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 26c; fowls, 5 lbs. and over, 26c; 3½ lbs. and over, 24c; under 3½ lbs, 24c; roosters, 18c.

Cattle—Shippers \$10@13; butcher

steers, extra \$11@12.50, good to choice.

\$10.25@11, common to fair \$7@7.50; heifers, extra \$10.50@11.75, good to choice \$9.75@10.50, common to fair \$7@9; cows, extra \$9@10, good to choice \$8.25@9, common to fair \$6.25@7.25, canners \$6@6.50, stockers and breeders \$6@6.50.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$17.25, good to choice packers and butchers \$17.45, medium and mixed \$17@17.25, stage \$10@13.25, common to choice heavy fat sows \$10@15.50, light shippers \$15@16.75.

BUYS NEW CLOTHES.

In Denver soon after prohibition went into effect a woman exhibited with great pride the first dress her husband had ever purchased for her, although they had been married long enough to have a child in the eighth grade. She added that he had a new suit, too.

Good Training.

"Flubdub runs his new car with extreme caution." "Yes, he's been used to running a baby carriage."

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's English Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dunsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

A Temporary Raise in Board is forced by war conditions. To the regular price of board as advertised in the catalog will be added this year, for young ladies, ten cents a week, and for young men, twenty cents.

This adds \$3.60 to the year's expenses for girls, and \$7.20 for boys but still leaves the cost half that at other schools and "cheaper than staying at home."

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	WINTER TERM		
	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board, 6 weeks	10.20	10.20	10.20
Amount due Jan. 2, 1918	21.20	23.40	24.40
Board 6 weeks, due Feb. 13	10.20	10.20	10.20
Total for Term	\$31.40	\$33.60	\$34.60
Expenses for Girls			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board, 6 weeks	9.60	9.60	9.60
Amount due Jan. 2, 1918	20.60	22.80	23.80
Board 6 weeks, due Feb. 13	9.60	9.60	9.60
Total for Term	\$30.20	\$32.40	\$33.40

* This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business			
	Full	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	7.00	6.00	5.00
Business course for students in other departments:			
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each ..	2.10	1.80	1.50

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.
 Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

If it is impossible for any young man or young woman to be in school the full year, by all means they should enter for a course during the winter and spring terms.

The public schools will close about Christmas and the teachers and advanced pupils should not be idle through the long winter months but should be studying in Berea where the best education can be gotten for least money.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student in good standing or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

Experimenting.
 On entering Milliken's room one day his friend, Pingley, found him thumping the piano with all his might and drawing the most discordant noise from the instrument. "What in the name of all that is good are you playing?" asked Pingley. "I am trying to play that score of Wagner's," replied Milliken. "But the score is upside down," said Pingley. "That's true," said Milliken. "I had it the other way up at first, but couldn't make head or tail of it, so I thought I might succeed in this way!"

Monkeys Use Flats.
 Brahm, in his "Thierchen," tells how certain kinds of monkeys emphasize their feelings by striking with their fists. When angry or excited they bring their fists down upon the ground with all their might. They are not quite so foolish as the man who hammers the table with his fist. They have this excuse: the are looking for a stone or stick with which to crack the skull of their dissenting fellow-monkey.

No "Short Change" Here.
 An automatic change calculator, which pays out correctly the difference between one dollar and the amount of purchase, is being used in banks, stores, et cetera. The new change maker saves time as well as mistakes. For the change is paid directly to the customer. The cashier merely presses a key marked with the amount of purchase.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Dizney, Director of Home Science

A WHOLE DINNER IN ONE DISH

The Youngsters Will Like It.

Father Will Like It.

You Will Like It.

Your Pocketbook Will Surely Like It.

Your Bod's Can't Help Liking It.

"Uncle Sam" is Bound to Like It.

Everybody Will Like the One-dish Dinner. Why?

A dish hot and savory—good for work or play—that is why the father and the children will like it.

Easy to cook and serve—that is one reason why you will like it.

Only one dish to cook, few plates to wash, steps saved.

Good nourishing food—you can feel sure that you are feeding your family right if you give them this dinner. It contains all their bodies need to help them work and grow strong.

This dinner helps you do your part for our country. You can save wheat and meat to ship abroad. Our soldiers and the Allies need them more than we do.

Fish Chowder

Habbit, fowl, or any meat be used instead of the fish, or tomatoes instead of milk. Carrots may be omitted.

1½ pounds fish (fried, salt, or canned); 9 potatoes, peeled and cut in small pieces; 1 onion sliced; 2 cups carrots cut in pieces; ¼ pound salt pork; 3 cups milk; Pepper; 3 tablespoons flour.

Cut pork in small pieces and fry with the chopped onion for five minutes. Put pork, onions, carrots, and potatoes in kettle and cover with boiling water. Cook until vegetables are tender. Mix three tablespoons of flour with one-half cup of cold milk and stir in the liquid in the pot to thicken. Add the rest of the milk and the fish which has been removed from the bone and cut in small pieces. Cook until the fish is tender, about 10 minutes. Serve hot. You can omit salt pork and use a tablespoon of other fat.

Dried Peas or Beans with Rice and Potatoes

1½ cups rice; 2 cups dried peas or beans; 6 onions; 1 tablespoon salt; ¼ teaspoon pepper; 2 cups tomatoes (fresh or canned).

Soak peas or beans over night in two quarts of water. Cook until tender in water in which they soaked. Add rice, onions, tomatoes and seasonings and cook 20 minutes.

Potted Hominy and Beef

Hominy is excellent to use as part

of a one-dish dinner, if you have a fire in your stove so that you can cook it for a long time, or use a fireless cooker. Heat 1½ quarts of water to boiling; add 1 teaspoon of salt and 2 cups of hominy which has been soaked over night. Cook in a double boiler for four hours or in the fireless cooker overnight. This makes 5 cups. This recipe may be increased and enough cooked in different ways for several meals.

Hominy is excellent combined with dried, canned, or fresh fish, or meat and vegetable left-overs may be used. Here is one combination.

5 cups cooked hominy; 4 potatoes; 2 cups carrots; 1 teaspoon salt; ¼ pound dried beef; 2 cups milk; 2 tablespoons fat; 2 tablespoons flour.

Melt the fat, stir in the flour, add the cold milk, and mix well. Cook until it thickens. Cut the potatoes and carrots in dice, mix all the materials in a baking dish, and bake for one hour.

These dishes supply all five kinds of food. Each is enough for the whole dinner for a family of five. Eat them with bread and with fruit or jam for dessert. Then you will have all the five kinds of food your body needs. These five kinds are shown below.

THE FIVE FOOD GROUPS

1. Vegetables or fruits.
2. Milk, or cheese, or eggs, or fish, or meat, or beans.
3. Cereal: Corn, rice, oats, rye, or wheat.
4. Sugar or sugar.
5. Fat: Such as drippings, oleomargarine, oil, butter.

Choose something from each of these five groups every day.

MORE ONE-DISH MEALS

There are some more recipes for dishes of this kind in United States Food Leaflets.

"Instead of Meat" (Leaflet No. 8) tells what foods are good to use when you don't buy meat, and how to make some meatless one-dish meals.

"Make a Little Meat Go a Long Way" (Leaflet No. 5) will help you to cut down your meat bills. The savory stews and meat pies show how you can give your family a good one-dish meal by using a little meat in various combinations.

You can make up other recipes for yourself by combining foods from most of the five groups. Pass them on to your neighbor.

No Man Should Expect More From His Country Than He Will Give It

By DR. IRA NELSON HOLLIS
 President of American Society of Mechanical Engineers

All preparations for public service must be based upon a foundation of good citizenship in our whole country if our officials are to serve well in this republic. A human pyramid can be formed only with strong men at the bottom, and no first-rate public service can ever be built up on a flabby, careless attitude toward civic duties. America is young yet. It is like a boy who has grown far too rapidly, loose-jointed and tall, with unlimited possibilities after his frame shall have been knit into a solid mass. One hundred and twenty-eight years is not enough to bring a nation to its majority, especially one made up of such diverse elements as ours, the dumping ground of all the world for the oppressed and the poor.

Every individual must be regarded as part of the public service, and the first thing he must acquire whether he be native born or immigrant, is public conscience. In some way the ordinary citizen too often argues that because this is a government by the people and for the people the state owes him something. In that respect our patriotism is in part a sham, and we have plenty of evidence to prove it.

The first demand of our republic is, then, an educated public conscience. No man should expect more from his country than he is willing to give it. Those who whine about injustice in modern society are usually getting about what they deserve.

The second demand on every citizen should be a knowledge of our institutions and the method of government. The normal American is right-minded and is morally upright, but slack in his responsibilities to the public. The first thing to learn is that freedom does not mean emancipation from all responsibility to others. It means the self-control that permits reasonable surrender to the needs of all men. Rousseau's doctrine, that man is born free, is false unless the word free, is defined in some better sense than that in the dictionary. Men are never free. From the cradle to the grave they have to yield, and every individual lacks freedom in just the proportion in which he has to learn to live with other people. He must think of the wishes and the interests of others.

ALCOHOL INCREASES FATIGUE.

Fatigue is due to the action upon nerve endings and nerve cells of poisonous products formed within the body as the result of muscular metabolism. For a fatigued person to add to his blood, unless in minute doses, another poison in the form of alcohol, is only to make matters worse rather than better. What are required are longer periods of rest.—Sir Thomas Oliver, M. D., LL. D., in "The Drink Problem of Today."

TO SYMBOLIZE A CLEAN LIFE.

Four thousand men in the First Reserve Officers Training camp at Fort Sheridan, Ill., signed this pledge:

"1. We undertake to maintain our part of the war free from hatred, wanton brutality or graft. True to the American purpose and ideals.

"2. Aware of the temptations incident to camp life and the moral and social wreckage involved, we covenant together to live the clean life and to seek to establish the American uniform as a symbol and guarantee of real manhood."

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson 5.—First Quarter, February 3, 1918.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES

Text of Lesson, Mark 2:23 to 3:5—Memory Verses, Ex. 29:8-11—Golden Text, Mark 2:28—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

Taking up the verses between last week's lesson and this one, we note Christ was ever teaching the people. For he was truly the Great Teacher, and it is written, "Who teacheth like him? And we may well pray, 'That which I see not, teach thou me' (Job 34:32, 36:22). Before he went away he said that he would send the Holy Spirit, who would teach us all things (John 14:26), and he did, and we may rely upon him as ever in us to guide us into all truth.

When he called Levi, or Matthew, to follow him, he promptly did so, having no doubt heard and received his teaching. He then made Jesus a feast in his home (Luke 5:29), and invited many of his publican friends and other sinners, as well as those who were already disciples of Jesus. This brought answers and scoffing from the self-righteous scribes and Pharisees, who were above associating with such people, and led Jesus to say that he came not to call self-righteous people, but sinners to repentance. He does not want worship or sacrifice from unwashed people, for they that are in the flesh cannot please God, but he is ready to have mercy upon all who come to him. Compare Matt. 9:13 and Hos. 6:6, and see Rom. 8:8. We can only say to people who are good enough in their own estimation that while we are sorry for them, we never heard of a Saviour for them.

Then came up the question of fasting, on which the Pharisees counted so much, which led the Lord Jesus to speak of himself as the Bridegroom, and his disciples as the children of the bride-chamber, saying that they would have occasion to fast in his absence, but not while he was with them. These Pharisees were patchwork people, trying to put something new upon something old, or something new into something old, but which is not the Lord's method, for our old sinful natures are incorrigibly corrupt and can never be improved or made any better. There must be a new nature by a new birth from above—Jesus Christ received into our hearts and given full control, while the old must be subdued, put off, reckoned dead. Not reformation but regeneration. If any man be in Christ, he is a new creation, in no sense indebted to the flesh or having anything to do with it.

The Pharisees prided themselves upon their doings, their fasts and feasts, and religious observances, their holy days and Sabbath days, their long prayers in public places, their commendation from men, while in God's sight who reads the heart, they were hypocrites, whitened sepulchres, a generation of vipers (Matt. 23:5-7, 14, 23, 27, 28, 33). That which the Lord had given for the benefit of his people that he might reveal himself unto them, the Sabbath day, the Passover and other feasts, they had appropriated, perverted, and taken credit to themselves for being so religious. We, as sinners, cannot give God anything, or do anything to please him, until we have first received from him the mercy and forgiveness he is ready to bestow, the eternal redemption purchased and provided for us at such infinite cost. Salvation is only by grace and wholly imputed on our part (Rom. 9:24). The Sabbath was made for man that the Lord of the Sabbath might specially on that day, when man ceases from his own works, reveal himself, and bless us (27, 28). It is lawful to do well on the Sabbath days (Matt. 12:12), and all acts of necessity and mercy are surely in order. His disciples were hungry and he justified their plucking corn by the story of David and his men when they were hungry. Healing the man's withered hand was an act of mercy at any time. If you will notice the many times they found fault with him for doing good on the Sabbath day you can readily see what a religious idol they had made it, and worshiped it and not God. Again and again it is written that because of his disregard of their idol they determined to kill him (3:6). Doctor Weston has said that it is often a surprise when one's attention is first called to the fact, that the immediate occasion of the determination by the Jewish rulers to put Christ to death was his relation to their Sabbath. The Sabbath might be called the Jewish national flag, and in it they claimed a peculiar relation to God as their creator and redeemer, but in reality they knew him not, and through deceit refused to know him (Jer. 9:34). Concerning the keeping of the Sabbath, I know no more clear and simple instruction than Isa. 58:13, "Turn away thy foot from the Sabbath, from doing thy pleasure on any holy day—call the Sabbath a delight, the holy of the Lord and honorable; and honor him, not doing thine own ways, nor finding thine own pleasure, nor speaking thine own words." As to the day of the week, we keep the first day rather than the seventh, because the Lord Jesus rose from the dead on the first day and repeatedly appeared to his disciples on that day, and believers are a resurrection people, who are by faith risen with Christ and seated with him in heaven. In this connection see Col. 2:16.

Safety by Surrender

By REV. B. B. SUTCLIFFE
Extension Department, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

TEXT—Let him take hold of my strength.—Isa. 40:35.

The passage from which this text is taken is a call from the Lord for his enemies, both the ungodly and also his back-slidden people, to turn to him before his judgment falls. He declares he will come among them as a fire among briars. He offers them safety by surrender to him and issues the call of this text. His judgment is sure to fall and power will be needed to avoid it. Where can this power be found and safety secured? Not by fleeing away but by drawing near. Not by opposing him but by yielding to him. To the sinner and the backslider the Lord appears as an enemy. To yield or surrender to any enemy seems like folly, the rushing into danger. But yielding to the Lord means safety. And so this call to surrender to the Lord is also a call for the exercise of faith in the Lord as the protector from his own sure coming judgment. To human reason escape would seem to be impossible. How can we escape the righteous judgment of God after having incurred it by our own conduct? It is not possible with man, but with God all things are possible. Failure is not in him, but in imperfect yielding to him.

A Possible Thing.
The text says: "Let him take hold of my strength." There is no obstacle to be overcome except the inherent unbelief of the human heart. Each one is afflicted with this. It is the hindering thing that opposes all safety, certainty or enjoyment. It is the one common sin of which all are guilty and by which all the more or less bound. It is the sin which so easily besets us. But it is possible to overcome it. When we come to the place where real desire exists to escape the judgment of God, there are no real hindrances; we may if we will, take hold of his strength and in it find safety.

A Personal Thing.
"Let him take hold." I live for myself and not another. I sin for myself. I am judged for myself. And if I find safety, if I escape the judgment, I will find for myself and escape for myself. None else can get it for me. It is a personal matter. In the center of my own will lies the answer as to whether I shall go down to eternal defeat under the judgment of God, or whether I shall rise superior to all the future holds of wrath. I go down by opposing myself to God; I rise by yielding to him. I find eternal death by fighting him; eternal life by surrendering to him. It is my own choice which I shall have.

A Peculiar Thing.
"Let him take hold of my strength." I cannot take hold of my strength until I let go of that which I now hold. All the things I have relied upon to see me safely through the judgment I must relinquish. I must have no hope in my good deeds, my religious experiences, my moral code, my high aspirations—yes, I must have no hope in myself. Like Job of old I must come to the Lord saying, "I abhor myself." Like Isaiah, "I am undone." Like Paul, "There dwelleth no good thing in me." Myself and my goodness are my weapons against him. I must lay them down and in full and unconditional surrender of myself to him I will find safety in the surrender. It is therefore, as was said above, a call for faith in him. He can free me from bondage, guard me from harm and protect me from certain disaster only as I trust him. Until I do so I will find that he cannot do any work on my behalf because of my unbelief. It is unbelief which erects the barrier. In the case of the army facing certain annihilation, only one thing remains to be done, and that is surrender if death be not preferred. As long as the weapons are used and battle offered, the destruction is certain. The slayer faces certain perdition—he fights against the judgment and wrath of God. There is no escape, and can be none save by the way of surrender. When the surrender is made, he finds that the supposed enemy is really a friend and what was thought to be the worst thing is seen to be the best. Instead of God desiring to injure, he finds aid in God's desire is to protect from injury. How strange that the one injured should be the one who can and will guard the sinner from the effects of the injury.

A Powerful Thing.
With man's strength it would be impossible, but the text says, "Let him take hold of my strength" and with God all things are possible. There is nothing too hard for his performance for he has omnipotence. Nothing too deep for his understanding, for he is omniscient. Nothing too far for him to reach, for he is omnipresent. Power belongeth unto God and he is ready, nay eager, to exercise on behalf of all who will cease fighting him and yield themselves to him. How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation?

When man's strength it would be impossible, but the text says, "Let him take hold of my strength" and with God all things are possible. There is nothing too hard for his performance for he has omnipotence. Nothing too deep for his understanding, for he is omniscient. Nothing too far for him to reach, for he is omnipresent. Power belongeth unto God and he is ready, nay eager, to exercise on behalf of all who will cease fighting him and yield themselves to him. How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation?

HANDICRAFT FOR GIRLS

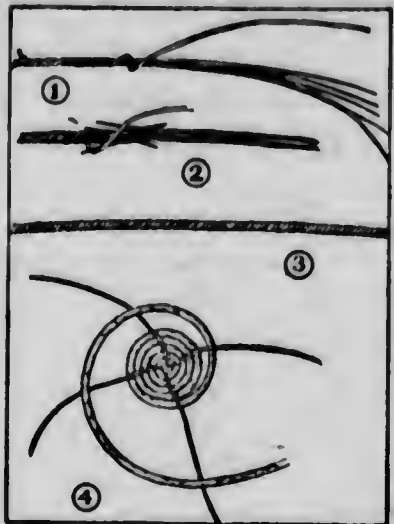
By DOROTHY PERKINS

(Copyright, by A. Neely Hall.)

BASKET MAKING WITH GRASSES.

The baskets are built of coils of grasses, each made of several strands of grasses, and upon the core with which the grasses are assembled and the turns of the coil joined to one another, depends the success of the basket. In gathering the grasses, pull long ones, because less splicing will be necessary with them.

To prepare the grass rope for the basket coil, lay together enough

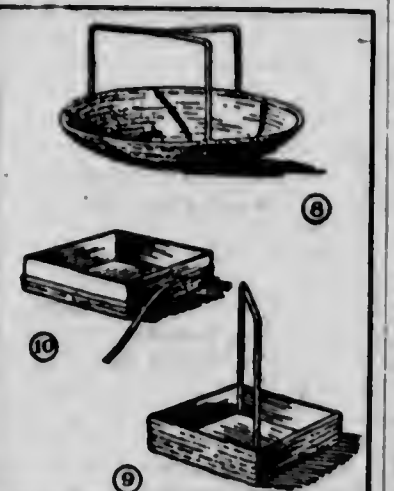


grasses of equal length to make a thickness a trifle less than the diameter of a pencil. Then grasp these grasses in your left hand, and taking a long strand of grass, wrap it around the bunch from stem ends to blade ends, bringing the turns close to one another as shown in Fig. 1. When you reach the ends of the grass blades, take another bunch of equal thickness and splice them on to the ends of the first bunch, lapping the ends about an inch (Fig. 2), and binding them together with the covering strand of grass (Fig. 3). An 18-inch rope is long enough to begin the basket with. Fig. 4 shows how to start a basket bottom. Coil the end of the rope over on to itself, to form a small button, and coil several turns



of the rope about this; then with a coarse needle, threaded with the stem of one of the grasses, sew the turns one to another, using a plain over-and-over stitch. Splice other bunches of grass on to the rope as you need them, and sew each turn of the coil to the preceding one, as you build. If you haven't a coarse enough needle, you can use linen thread to sew with, instead of strands of grass. Draw the stitches tight, to make a firm structure, and, while building one turn upon another, pull in or spread them according to how much and where you want the sides of the basket to flare. When the rim of the basket has been formed, cut off the end of the coil, and trim back the grass blades to different lengths so the coil will level off on to the rim.

The basket in Fig. 5 has a handle, and the making and attachment of



this requires explanation. A piece of wire—electric bell-wire will do—forms a center core of the handle, to give it stiffness, and several strands of grass are placed outside of the wire to add thickness; then all are bound together and concealed by a strand of grass (Fig. 6). To attach the handle, bend the end of the wire core around the rim of the basket, as shown in Fig. 7; and fasten the ends of the grasses to the rim, also. Fig. 8 shows a basket with another style of handle made in the same way.

Square baskets (Fig. 8) are not substantial unless reinforced by other material. The best scheme is to use a cardboard box as a foundation, and to coil the grass rope around the sides (Fig. 10), and glue it to the box. The inside may be lined with silk instead of grass.

BOY SCOUTS

(Conducted by National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.)

OWED BOY SCOUTS A DEBT

A boy scout courteously asked a woman worker in a Kansas City, Mo., office if she would buy a Liberty bond.

"I have already bought about as many as I can afford," said she. "Still, you are the first boy scout who has asked me to buy, and I owe something to the boy scouts."

"Would you mind telling me why you say that?" asked the boy. "I would like to tell my scoutmaster."

"Three years ago," said the woman, "I didn't have a regular job, and neither did my husband. I used to go to the market Saturday nights to take advantage of the reduced prices in vegetables. One night I bought a good many and was struggling under the load when a boy in khaki uniform insisted on taking the heavier bundles. 'This is our work, you know,' he said proudly to me."

"I could only thank him, but I never forgot," said the woman, "and today I feel I must buy one more bond to help save America for such citizens as these boy scouts are going to be."

EXPLORING A CLIFF.



The Scout Finds the Rope Which Each Carries at His Belt a Very Handy Article.

MORE EAGLE SCOUTS IN TEXAS.

San Antonio now has four Eagle scouts, and this noteworthy achievement was reached when the court of honor completed tests that qualified three scouts as Eagle scouts.

Lewis Kayton, who is in the first Eagle scout in San Antonio, was presented with his badge in the summer. The three new Eagle scouts are Charles Henning, Zay Smith and Sheldon Nye.

The court of honor compels each test to be thorough in every way, and it has taken weeks and months of hard work for the scouts to attain this honor.

In order to get the Eagle badge, a scout must take 21 merit badge examinations and several of these take months of preparation. The Eagle scouts won these honors only by the hardest work and by deep study and practice.

SCOUTS ASK FLAG RESPECT.

The San Francisco Ad club, with the co-operation of the San Francisco Boy Scouts of America, has launched a movement to make expressions of respect to the American flag more general in that city, particularly on public occasions.

According to President Samuel P. Johnson of the club, some men fail to remove their hats when the flag passes in a public parade.

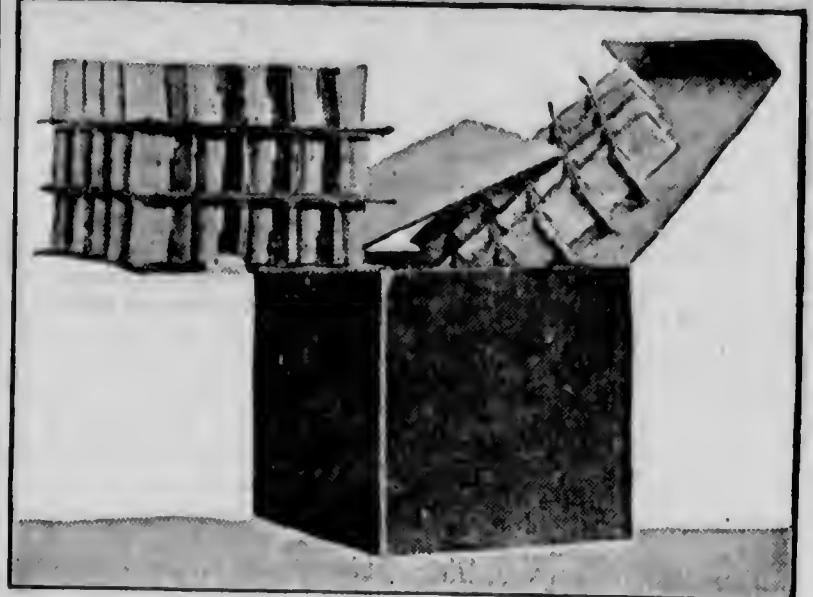
Asked by the club for assistance, the boy scouts promised to conduct a campaign to ask men to doff their hats when the national banner passes. At the next parade to be held in that city the boy scouts are to march in advance, distributing cards asking men to do this reverence to the flag.

GOOD TURNS BY SCOUTS.

A Cory, Pa., scout, named Harold MacInnes, saved the life of a little boy who had severed a large artery. Scouts in McBain, Mich., gave first aid in a gasoline explosion when two men were badly injured and no physician was to be had.

Boy scouts in Buffalo are proud of one patrol that is expert in signaling. The patrol is equipped with electric and oil flash lanterns, field buzzers, telegraph instruments, flags, etc.

USE OF PARCEL POST TO MARKET EGGS



CORRUGATED PASTEBOARD BOX FOR EGGS.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The successful use of the parcel post for marketing eggs imposes the need of great care on the producer. Only such eggs should be shipped as are produced by healthy fowls kept under proper sanitary conditions and supplied with sound, wholesome feed. If possible, only non-fertile eggs should be produced for market; fertile eggs deteriorate rapidly and are the cause of much loss. A broody hen on the nest, or exposure to a temperature from other sources sufficient to start incubation, causes all such eggs to be rejected when they are candled. Eggs should be cared for carefully, beginning with keeping the fowls under such conditions that the eggs will not be soiled in the nest by mud from the feet of the hens or otherwise; they should be gathered at least once a day (twice would be better), and should be stored in a well-ventilated place, which must be kept as cool as possible. Eggs intended for high-class trade should never be washed, as washing removes the natural mucilaginous coating of the egg and opens the pores of the shell. Eggs which are soiled should be kept for home use or disposed of otherwise than to a parcel-post customer.

Candle Every Egg.

In spite of the greatest care it will sometimes happen under ordinary farm conditions that an occasional bad egg will appear among those sent to market. It will be wise to candle every egg shipped. Candling is "the process of testing eggs by passing

light through them so as to reveal the condition of the contents." A simple candling outfit may be made of an ordinary pasteboard box sufficiently large to be placed over a small lamp after the ends have been removed. The box should have a hole cut in it on a level with the flame of the lamp. Several notches should be cut in the edges on which the box rests, to supply air to the lamp. The box should be sufficiently large to prevent danger from catching fire. The one shown in Fig. 1 is made of corrugated pasteboard; ordinary pasteboard will serve the purpose. Candling is done in the dark, or at least away from strong light, and each egg is held against the hole in the side of the box, when its condition may be seen. An egg that shows any defect should not be marketed.

Violate Federal Laws.

Only first-class eggs can be marketed successfully by parcel post. The shipping of bad eggs not only will cause dissatisfaction or even loss of the customer, but, in interstate shipments, will violate the federal food law if there are more than five per cent of bad eggs in a shipment. The limit allowed, however, is no excuse for any bad eggs among those marketed.

Persons desirous of building up a business of marketing eggs by this method should hatch their chicks early enough to have them begin laying in the fall season, when eggs are scarce and high priced. This will also result in more evenly distributed production throughout the year.

RETURN EMPTY CASES

Many Containers Are Made in "Knocked-Down" Style.

When Returned Postage on Those Still in Usable Condition Is Less Than Cost of New Ones—Consumer Is Interested.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Many shippers will doubtless find it desirable and economical to have the customer save the containers and return them after a sufficient number have accumulated. When so returned the postage in empty cases still in usable condition is less than the cost of new ones. The customer should receive credit for the postage required to return them. Many of the containers are made in "knocked-down" style, i. e., to take apart and fold so they can be made into a much smaller package or parcel. Containers which are knocked down to be returned should be packed in such a way that there will be no edges or points projecting without support or protection, as such projections are likely to be broken or crushed in the mails.

The cost of the container is necessarily included in the price of the eggs to the consumer. It is therefore to the interest of the consumer to take proper care of containers and to save for return all that are in usable condition. Since the return of containers will have some effect on the price of the eggs, the proper spirit of thrift should cause the consumer to take care of all returnable empties and to send them back in accordance with whatever agreement or understanding may exist between the producer and himself.

PROPER WEIGHT OF AN EGG

It Should Be About Two Ounces, and When It Becomes Stale Its Contents Begin to Shrink.

An egg should weigh about two ounces and consist of a shell and two shell membranes, a white albuminous content, a vitelline membrane enclosing and limiting the yolk, the yolk composed of concentric layers of yellow and white yolk and an air space at the broad end of the egg formed by a division of the shell membrane and occupying about 5 per cent of the total shell contents.

When an egg becomes stale, the contents shrink and lose weight by evaporation of water, the air space increases to 10 or even 20 per cent; the vitelline membrane loses its integrity, becomes weak, allowing distortion of the yolk, seeping of the yolk into the white and finally complete admixture, adding or "white rot" results.

FOWLS GIVEN NO ATTENTION

On Great Many Farms Chickens Must Rustle for Themselves—Hen Is Not Properly Fed.

Farmers, as a class, are failures as poultry raisers, in spite of the fact that a large portion of our poultry and eggs come from the farms. On nine out of ten farms poultry must either rustle or partially starve, and often both.

A great many farmers pay so little attention to feeding their poultry because they look upon it as not only a side line to save waste and not as a profitable department of their business. They will not give the hens the benefit of a test as to the return they will give for the same care in feeding and housing that the other live stock on the farm gets. The cows and horses will have their needs studied closely and nothing is left undone that will give them a chance to do better, but the hen must produce the best results she can with no attention paid to her needs at all.

DISPOSE OF DEAD CHICKENS

Burn or Bury So Deep That Dogs Will Not Scratch Out—Disinfect Poultry Houses.

When a chicken is killed or dies, dispose of it permanently, preferably by burning or by burying so deep that the dogs will not scratch it out. Disinfect the house after chickens have been sick. It doesn't take long to disinfect, and is likely to save more time than it costs. A barrel of well-slaked lime has been well stirred, should stand in the chicken house, and be used freely on the floor and roosts.

HENS IN COMFORTABLE SHED

Wind, Rain and Good Part of Cold Must Be Kept Out—Feed Well to Increase Profits.

The fowls cannot be comfortable in a shed or in a poultry house which does not keep out wind, rain and a good part of the cold, and to feed well and not house well usually increases the expense without increasing the income, but when both go together profits are usually satisfactory.

FEED MEAT MEAL OR SCRAP

Best Plan Is to Give With Wheat, Cornmeal or Shorts—Should Not Be Very Sloppy.

The best way to feed meat meal or meat scrap is to mix it with wheat, bran, rice bran, cornmeal, corn cobs or shorts. The mass should not be very wet and sloppy, but should be moist enough to adhere and thus save waste of the fine particles of meat.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

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JACKSON COUNTY

Herd

Herd, Jan. 19. — Had weather still continues. — Sammie Wright who has been sick so long is no better. — S. H. Farmer visited homefolks from Wednesday until Saturday of last week. — G. M. Davis, who has been in Pennsylvania for some time, is visiting relatives at this place. — Conley Flanery who has been at Lexington for some time, paid homefolks a visit last week. — Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Farmer have recently moved in their new home near Blackwater. — Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Frost paid Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Farmer a visit last Thursday.

Bond

Bond, Jan. 19. — The deepest snow we have had here fell Monday. — It is reported here that Hiram Ingram and family who left here in December for Southern California have returned to Perry County. — M. L. Pennington's and Sam Taylor's families are among the new cases of smallpox in this community. — Mr. and Mrs. Fred Brewer have moved in the house with their son, J. T. Brewer, of this place. — W. J. Howard of East Bernstadt made a business trip to this place Monday. — John York, Jr., engineer for the Rockcastle River Railroad Company, quit working here Saturday to work for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company for \$150 per month. — Mrs. Rosa Hucker has been very sick but is better. — H. C. Davis is on the sick list with lagrippe. — Mr. Griffin of this place died recently of pneumonia fever. — School at Pigeon Bluff is still suspended because of small pox. — A. F. Baldwin, who was just recovering from typhoid fever, is very sick with pneumonia fever. — J. H. Purkey of Corbin visited relatives in this vicinity last week. — Jerry York has begun firing on a log train for Bond & Foley Lumber Company.

Tyner

Tyner, Jan. 13. — Cold weather continues. We have now had six weeks of snow. The mercury has registered as low as 30 degrees below zero. Our oldest citizens say that it is the worst winter they ever experienced. — Mr. and Mrs. Riley Moore of Peoria, Ill., brought their eight months old baby here for burial; the little girl died of pneumonia fever. — L. C. and Ray Moore of Louisville and Roy Moore of Lexington were here for the burying. The father has returned home, but his family will visit in Jackson and Lee counties until the first of March. — Neal Moore lost a good horse which fell on the ice. — Several cattle in this section have died with murrin. — Jim Dunnigan's horse and all its contents were destroyed by fire Thursday evening. The fire was caused by their little twin girls setting the wall paper on fire. In one minute after the fire started the inside of three rooms were in flames. Mr. Dunnigan broke out a window endeavoring to rescue a trunk that contained about \$50, and while in the act, received a very painful wound. The family had corn, meat, lard, sorghum, and canned goods to do them a year. There was also about fifteen bushels of picked corn for their bread, stored away in their kitchen. The only thing that was saved was one chair which happened to be on the porch. — Coleman Reynolds is attending school in Richmond.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Earnestville

Earnestville, Jan. 21. — Sidney Gaudill and Hyge Turner are visiting friends and relatives near Stanton. — Quite a crowd attended the entertainment given by the Deivinta

school Friday. — Lester Wilson of Green Hall was the guest of his grandfather, James, and uncle, Martin Moore, last week. — On account of ice blockade, we have not had any mail for the past week. — Wm. Brandenburg of this place died at his home last week and was laid to rest in the Brandenburg graveyard. — Recently a big boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. John Newman. — Hargus Phillips is very ill with tubercularis. — Green Tackett's little daughter, Dula, is very low with whooping cough. — Dewey Morgan passed thru here enroute to his home near Taft. — The Rev. G. B. Bowman failed to fill his appointment at Moores Sunday on account of bad weather. — Hurrah for The Citizen and its many readers!

PULASKI COUNTY

Walnut Grove

Walnut Grove, Jan. 21. — The Walnut Grove Teachers, Edward Cook and Miss Vina Stevens, will finish Wednesday, what the County Superintendent and patrons pronounce one of the most helpful and successful schools ever taught here. They have not only instructed our children but through noted out-side speakers have made their school-house a banquet hall at which we have feasted on many agricultural, political, moral, social and religious truths. The chief messengers have been: Hon. Edwin P. Morrow, the late Republican candidate for Governor; County Agents W. C. Wilson of Somerset, and Robert F. Spence of Berea; Prof. Miles E. Marsh, Prof. F. O. Clark, the Rev. Howard Hudson, Dr. and Mrs. Cloyd N. McAllister, Miss Deas DeBord, Josephus Van Hook, Secretary and Mrs. Marshall F. Vaughn of Berea College; and the Rev. Jerry Farley, County Superintendent Leonard E. Meece, Judge H. C. Tarter, and Wm. Hamm. — We are glad to learn that Miss Lou Hanna, who was recently taken to Somerset for a serious operation, Miss Lola Brown, who has been dangerously ill with whooping cough, Miss Gracie Stevens, who had a serious attack of lagrippe, and Mrs. Jonas Stevens, who had been confined for so long, are all rapidly recovering. — Scott Hunsford, Constable Ed Smith, A. S. Farley and Edward Cook were welcome visitors, Sunday, at the home of Huber Smith. — John Huhle recently swapped his ferret for Irvine McKinney's fox hound. — Matt Abbott, despite deep snow and bad weather, made a trip to Madison County this week. — Willie DeBord and Mr. Ping made a business trip to Brodhead, Monday.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Disputanta

Disputanta, Jan. 22. — All the merchants of this vicinity have been ordered by the Government to close up their stores on Monday, the 21st, on account of coal shortage. — Willie Ahney, who is in school at Berea, visited homefolks Saturday and Sunday. — Lee King passed thru here from Clinax, moving to Berea. — Flora Seals, from Franklin, O., who has been visiting her grandfather here returned to her home on account of the illness of her mother. — Sherman Chasteen has returned from Mississippi where he has been to see the country. He says he likes it there and is planning to move there in March to make his future home. — George Payne made a business trip to Berea, January 20. — John Berry, who has been working at Dayton, O., has returned home. — Frank Baker is planning to move on Major Gads farm, in the house just vacated by Barney Jones. — Hainey Jones has moved to Scaffold Cane. — Taylor Dixon, an old man who always made his home at Clay Miller's, died recently. — Bert Mullins of Berea College has been visiting his parents thru Saturday and Sunday. — Moss Cornett of Clinax, who has been working at Hamilton, O., returned home. He says: "Hamilton is a fine place, but there is no

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Price per 1000 Pieces

1 3/4 x 2 1/2 — 15 inches long, Hickory only, . . .	\$ 7.00
2 1/2 x 3 — 16 inches long	35.00
2 3/4 x 3 1/4 — 16 inches long	40.00
3 1/4 x 3 1/4 — 16 inches long	50.00
2 x 2 1/2 — 28 inches long, second growth all White Timber	25.00
2 3/4 x 2 1/2 — 29 inches long Red or White Timber	60.00
1 1/2 x 2 — 28 inches long, 60 per cent A1, 40 per cent C1	12.00

Second Growth White & Chestnut Oak

2 3/4 x 2 1/2 — 29 inches long	60.00
2 3/4 x 3 — 16 inches long	35.00
2 3/4 x 3 1/4 — 16 inches long	40.00
3 1/4 x 3 1/4 — 16 inches long	50.00

All spokes must be free from defects, such as worm holes, wind shakes, knots, bird pecks and crooks, and split one-eighth full of size specified.

Standard Wheel Co.

INCORPORATED

Berea

Kentucky

place like Sweet Home." — Luther Moore made a business trip to Berea last Saturday. — Next Saturday and Sunday are regular church days at Clear Creek. — Born to Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Drew a boy. — Dick King traded a sow and eight pigs for a nice three-year-old heifer with Houston Howlett. — James Chasteen, Jr., who was reported to have smallpox, is better; it is said to not be smallpox.

Climax

Climax, Jan. 21. — Ivory Anglin is visiting at the home of Isaac McCracken of Johnetta. — Miss Vergie McCracken is very poorly with rheumatism. — The farmers have lots of corn in the fields yet. Corn is damaged lots. — Lee King has moved to Berea to place his children in school. — Luna Abrams has gone to Berea to attend school; we wish her success. — Smallpox is getting along in this section. — William and Mitchell Ballinger have returned home from Hamilton, O. — Elijah Ahney has returned from Middletown, O., but will go back soon.

CLARK COUNTY

Log Lick

Log Lick, Jan. 20. — Uncle Frank Williams, an old Federal soldier, died near here in Estill County of intermitting due to old age, January 16, and was buried at the home graveyard near his home. The relatives have our deepest sympathy in their loss. He was a good citizen. — There has been an epidemic of German measles in this community, but has about subsided. — Hubert Spry of Camp Taylor paid homefolks a short visit recently. — Mrs. Alta Dawson, who has been visiting relatives here for the past three weeks, will leave tomorrow for her home at Madella, Minn. — J. M. Snowden uses his sleigh to carry the mail from Indian Fields to this place. He has not failed to go a single time this winter. — Rural mails going out from Winchester have not been the best this winter, as the boys carry the mail in autos and it has been had driving in their ears owing to the roads. — Smallpox has been in several parts of this county, but to this time it has missed us. — A good many fowls and young stock have died from the effects of cold weather in this community this winter. — Owing to the winter weather the Rev. J. H. Matherly did not preach at this place last Sunday.

CLAY COUNTY

Vine

Vine, Jan. 19. — The coldest weather that has been experienced for many years has just passed. — Misses Myrtle and Fessie Pennington who spent the holidays with relatives in Garrard County, are at home again. — Jim Bowman and daughter of this place went to Manchester on business this week. — Cavlin Pennington and family have moved into the house just va-

ented by J. S. Bowman, the latter having moved to Manchester. — Israel Howard succeeded M. M. Pondar as magistrate, January 7. — The kind friends of Mrs. Sadie Mullins and little children surprised them with a nice lot of wood today. — Willie Howard is improving slowly. — Mrs. Dora Whitmore, who has been very poorly, is able to be out again. — Mrs. M. L. Ferguson, of Pigeon Roost, spent the week-end with her daughter, Lizzie Pennington. — John Pennington and Nicholas Maggard, who went to Hamilton, O., to seek employment, have returned home. — B. F. Downey and H. H. Rice made a business trip to Manchester last week. — Isaac Pennington is planning on building a new dwelling-house. — Everybody must read The Citizen to keep up with the news.

MADISON COUNTY

Blue Lick

Blue Lick, Jan. 21. — A great opportunity for exercising one's faith in the direction taught by the Apostles in his definition of "pure and undivided religion" ("To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction") is afforded the saints during this severe winter. We are pleased to note that the generous minded men and the sympathetic women have become master of ceremonies in this section, rendering aid to the unfortunate. — Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Flanery of Blue Lick were summoned by phone to Berea Hospital last Friday to the bedside of Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Flanery, who was suddenly taken ill. We are prepared to announce a change for the better. — "Snow and ice" is being continually served at the great restaurant of Nature. Consequently the slippery footing has precipitated many pedestrians resulting in some serious fractures. — Stephen Barrett who has so long been ill, is moving to the house vacated by John Crawford. — The oil men are drilling on the farm of John (Smoker) Johnson. — It is their intention to bore on all the farms included in their leases in this section, which will employ their machinery for several months. — The people as usual, are very much elated over the prospect for oil.

Coyle

Coyle, Jan. 19. — We are having some of the coldest weather we have had for many years. — Miss Candace Powell visited her sister Mrs. Jeel Houghton of Irvine, last week. — Mrs. E. J. Edwards has rented a place in Estill county, and will soon move to it. — We are sorry to give up such good people.

Wallaceton

Wallaceton, Jan. 21. — Zero weather and the heavy snow is causing much distress in this vicinity. — Granville Nunn, who had a paralytic stroke several years ago, came very nearly freezing to death; his feet

have blackened and he is in a serious condition. — Mrs. J. C. Morgan died very suddenly with heart failure, January 15. She had several children in different parts of the country—two sons at Indianapolis, Ind., one daughter at Lexington, and one son in the Army at Hattiesburg, Miss.—who were summoned to their home to attend the funeral of their mother. The entire community extends to the bereaved family their sympathy. — George Davis, a farmer, of White Lick Creek, died January 14, of stomach trouble. He leaves a wife, father, mother, and several brothers and sisters. — Miss Fannie Kidd was visiting over Sunday at her father's. — Neely Pickard of Harbortville is visiting friends in Wallaceton. — The Rev. Mr. Childress filled his regular appointment at the Wallaceton Baptist Church. — A. C. Towery lost three calves by freezing. — Granville Nunn was taken to the Patti Clay Infirmary for treatment at Richmond. — Miss Mary Jones of Berea closed her school in Wallaceton, January 18. — John Felty of McWhorter attended the funeral of his sister, Mrs. Morgan, at Wallaceton. — It is reported that the wife of the Rev. Mr. Parks is seriously ill at her home near this place. — Phil Ballard and son, Pal, Jr., came very near freezing to death the first night of this last cold spell, returning from Richmond where they had been to fix up the latter's questionnaire. — Success to The Citizen and its many readers.

Dreyfus

Dreyfus, Jan. 21. — Had weather and the war is about the main conversation now-a-days. — F. M. Jones, our hustling merchant, has his new brick store building up and covered and would move into it if the weather would open up. — The Rev. James Young is in very poor health; he has become helpless. He is quite old. — Carlo Lunsford has a very sick boy. — Several of the boys are expecting to be called into the Army soon. — James Lunsford has lost several hogs with cholera, and more are sick. — Corn is selling here for \$5 per barrel. There is a great deal of corn here ungathered, and of a very poor quality. — Mrs. Ellen Young is very poorly at present. — Mrs. J. O. Jones is not expected to live. She is very sick. — Doctor Coomer was called yesterday to see Frank Winkler who is sick. — Mrs. Nan Lunsford of Berea is staying with her brother at Berea this winter. — Mrs. Sneed McKeehan has just returned from Winchester where she went to see her sister, Mrs. Powell, who is sick. — Mrs. Mollie Coyle, daughter of George Sparks, of Dayton, O., just returned from a short visit.

SHORTAGE OF SHIP DRAFTSMEN

There are not enough ship draftsmen in the United States to do the drafting work needed to carry out the naval and merchant ship-building programs. Our country is engaged in the execution of the greatest warship construction plan in history, comprising 787 vessels, including all types from superdreadnoughts to submarine chasers. Naval appropriations aggregating nearly two billions of dollars have been made since August, 1916.

Coincident with the demand for increased naval work, there is an equally urgent call for an increase of merchant ship construction. It is betraying no secret to say that in both branches there is a shortage of technical men available for the work.

The United States Civil Service Commission is endeavoring to relieve the dearth of ship draftsmen by recommending to the heads of colleges and technical schools that senior students in engineering courses be given intensive training in naval architecture during the coming spring, with a view to making them available for employment as ship draftsmen in June. The Commission is also receiving application from qualified architectural, mechanical, and structural steel draftsmen, and is certifying them for employment in the Navy Department and in navy yards on ship work.

Local boards of civil service examiners at the post offices in all of the larger cities are furnished detailed information and application blanks. Applicants are not required to appear in an examination room for a written examination, but are rated upon their education, training and experience.

Use Language Carefully.

Men should not say more about their neighbors in their absence than they would say in them if they were present. This is safe from a standpoint of future tranquillity and it is sound ethics. The same holds true with writing communications for publication. Whatever cannot be said over your signature should not be said at all. — Exchange.

COAL CONSERVED AS INDUSTRIES CLOSE

SIG BUSINESS CAPTAINS OBEY ORDER, THOUGH THEY HAVE RIGHT TO REMAIN OPEN.

Fuel For Fifty Ships Reaches New York, and Hampton Roads Gets Supply For 100 Vessels.—Tug and Barge Facilities Are Taxed to Limit.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—Two of the chief accomplishments of the government in closing down industry by cutting off fuel supplies have been achieved, Fuel Administrator Harfield announced. James throughout the East, he said, and receding coal in larger quantities than has been reported for weeks and bunker coal again is moving to sea-board in sufficient volume to supply transatlantic shipping. A third aim—the clearing of railroad congestion—has not been attained as yet, largely, he declared, because of unusual weather conditions.

The first of the ten Monday holidays was observed generally and business everywhere in the East was at a standstill. Reports told of few violations of the order. They indicated that thousands of establishments were closed, even though they had a technical right to remain open.

Repair work on New York had on hand coal sufficient to fill the bunkers of 50 vessels, and Hampton Roads had received supplies sufficient for the more than 100 ships held in port there. "We are supplying coal to the piers," Mr. Harfield said. "It now is a question of putting it aboard ships." The heavy movement of coal to port has taxed tug and barge facilities heavily. Despite a pooling arrangement put into operation at New York it was found difficult to handle receipts.

At the Shipping Board it was said that both tugs and barges there would be commandeered, if necessary, to make the work more efficient. J. E. Parsons, special representative of the board at New York, in charge of bunkering, has been given full authority to exercise the board's commanding power in his discretion. Only one big concern at New York has not entered the pool. It was intimated that it would be forced to do so immediately. In Hampton Roads heavy ice was interfering to some extent with bunkering. In declining to put an embargo on the receipt by railroads of general freight, Director General McAdoo, it was learned, acted against the advice of the War Conference Board, which adopted a resolution approving the suggestion. Officials who sought the embargo as a means of relief from congestion declared this measure still would have to be taken or else non-essentials would have to be denied transportation before the railroad situation is improved to any considerable extent.

Three Aviators Killed at Toronto.

Toronto, Ont.—Three student aviators in training with the Royal Flying Corps here, one of them an American, were killed as a result of accidents to their machines while in the air. N. M. Milne, of Malden, Mass., was killed when his machine was struck by another driven by D. E. McMillan, of Durham Centre, N. H., who also was killed. Axel George Honedix, a Dane, was killed at the Leaside Camp when his machine overbalanced as he was making an ascent.

Town Cuts Cord Wood.

Lawrenceburg, Ind.—The home fires of Lawrenceburg will be kept burning with wood for a time. More than 900 physicians, lawyers and other professional men and residents passed the day chopping cordwood at three camps established on the river bank. Night found them with 600 cords of wood cut. This wood will be sawed up at the veneer works and will be delivered to buyers by dealers who can not supply coal.

Americans Kill Two Mexicans.

El Paso, Texas.—Two armed Mexicans were shot and killed on the "island" opposite Fabens, Texas, 32 miles southeast of here, when United States cavalry patrols returned rifle fire from the Mexican side of the line, according to a report received at military headquarters here. One American cavalryman's horse was shot from under him.

American Boat Fired On.

Pekin.—The American gunboat Monoway was fired upon by the Chinese 50 miles above Yochow, on the Yang-Tze-Kiang. A sailor named O'Brien was killed and two other sailors were wounded. The firing lasted for half an hour. It is presumed that the assailants were a detachment of the Southern revolutionists' forces.

U-Boat Sinks Three Convoyed Ships.

New York.—Authentic news of the sinking of three large steamers, one an American freighter, while a convoy of which they were a part was passing a lighthouse on the Spanish coast last month, was received in shipping circles here. The three ships were sunk in rapid succession by one submarine, but owing to the proximity of the shore and a calm sea no lives were lost. The names of the ships were withheld. The attack occurred at midnight.

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